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A CHANGE OF BASE

By Ruth Hays



INCE it was written in the book of fate that Deacon Fisher was for the third time to become a widower, it was, as you may say, a special providence that his bereavement followed hard upon the stroke that left his daughter Prudence Bent a widow. Prudence indeed had scarcely settled up her own a affairs in Ledford, comfortably, when she was called upon to take the management of her father's household into her capable hands as it had been before her marriage. And it being early springtime, the problem of housecleaning promptly confronted her, and, as she herself said took up her mind considerable. And she set the good old Deacon to beating carpets and tidying up the yard, and that took up his mind; and it was astonishing how it did divert him from his recent loss.

Privately Prudence didn't think it much of a loss. Being the Deacon's third he could scarcely be expected to feel that lively grief he had manifested for his first and second; and though Mahala was an excellent woman, no doubt, still she was certainly no great housekeeper in Prue's opinion and the bereaved widower was far more comfortable under the new regime. As for Love, she could get along anywhere. Her stepmother had been well enough, but it could not be denied that it was far pleasanter to have Prue, her own sister, at the head of affairs. So Love also was inclined to believe that all was for the best in this particular instance.

Love wasn't much of a housekeeper herself, either.

own sister, at the leaf of arrairs. So Love also was inclined to believe that all was for the best in this particular instance.

Love wasn't much of a housekeeper herself, either. Not but what she was capable enough, her loyal sister made haste to say. She had plenty of faculty, and if it hadn't been so ordered that Prue could take right hold when Mahala died, of course Love would have "buckled to," herself. But there was really no need of it now. So Love kept on teaching, and Prudence managed the household with discretion, and a quiet year slipped by, and brought the springtime and its soft May days once more.

"Love's a mighty pretty girl, Mrs. Bent," said a kindly neighbor one day, and Prudence nodded with decision. "She is that. You wont find anything better worth looking at in a three day's journey. They think the world and all of their pretty girls over at Ledford, but I never saw one amongst them that could hold a candle to Love."

"I wonder she don't get married," smiled the other,

could hold a candle to Love."

"I wonder she don't get married," smiled the other, but Prudence drew herself up with dignity. "Love isn't anxious," she said dryly, as she turned away.

Nobody should say Love was waiting for a chance, in her sister's hearing.

That would be a pretty story indeed!

That would be a pretty story indeed!

But nevertheless in the recesses of her private mend Prue had already, for her sister's sake, weighed in the balance every eligible man in the village, and found them one and all, wanting. One unknown quantity yet remained, the new minister, a blameless bachelor, just settling himself in the old parsonage on Main street. Love was just fitted for a minister's wife, so genteel, and "pretty-be haved' as she was, Prufelt that she should have no manner of patience with the Powerend Mr. no manner of patience with the Reverend Mr. Stowell if he did not recognize that fact immediately.

He had but lately lost his mother, and had only an old servant as housekeeper, so that it was pre-eminently the duty of his parish to find a good wife for him without delay; and who so fit as Love? Besides the names would go together so well—Love Stowell. Prudence never could abide the name of Fisher when she had worn it herself; though to be sure Bent wasn't

she had worn it herself; though to be sure Bent wasn't much better.

He was older than Love, that was true, but with such advantages to balance it, that was a small thing. "And I shouldn't wonder a bit, Love, she said at this point in her meditations one fair May afternoon "I shouldn't wonder a bit if he was to call this very day."

"He?—Who?" questioned Love, idly watching the bluebirds in the apple tree, with her thoughts far away.

"Who? Why, Mr. Stowell to be sure. He's been here long enough now to get kind of straightened out, and ought to be getting acquainted. Pa being a deacon and had afflictions too, he'd be likely to come here one of the first places. Lucky its Saturday, and you're home to help me out," she added cunningly, though the man did not live whom Prudence feared to meet, and well Love knew it.

home to help me out," she added cunningly, though the man did not live whom Prudence feared to meet, and well Love knew it.

They were sitting in the pleasant parlor Prue behind the lace curtains at a front window, watching the passing; Love looking out into the grassy yard where the tulips bloomed, and the apples tree were scattering their petals in a fragrant shower. She made you think of an apple blossom herself, and Prue's castle building might well be forgiven. The elder sister indeed was good to look upon also, with her fresh and comely face, and the trim figure in the plain black gown of her widowhood. The room was full of her treasures. Between the flowing curtains at one window hung a glittering bead basket, its flashing glories somewhat veiled by a vigorous growth of "inch plant" from the flowerpot within; while from the gilded chandelier a filmy, floating marvel made from cotton ravellings swung softly in the light breeze. The gay carpet with its impossible roses, the heavy mahogany and hair-cloth furniture suggested no lack to her eye, and the little filigree card basket on the marble-topped stand had been one of her own wedding gifts. The Pariam marble hand upholding a sheaf of wheat, now filled with gorgeous tulips, was to her the highest type of Art, and even the hair wreath over the mantle-piece bore witness to Mahala's industry and skill, while the gay worsted pieces of her girlhood were still dear to

her loyal soul. With the glorious world of books, Prue had concerned herself but little since her school days; of accomplishments proper she had none at all.
But as a housewife, a cook, a nurse, she was incomparable, and withal a thoroughly comfortable person to live with—one of those cushions which a kind Providence sometimes provides in this sharp-angled life

of ours.'

The gong bell in the little entry pealed sharply. Prue's clairvoyance had not been at fault, and a moment later she was ushering the Rev. Mr. Stowell into the little parlor, and presenting him to her sister, making him cordially welcome. But here Love disappointed her. After the first greetings she exerted herself not at all, but became assiduously devoted to her tatting, leaving the conversation altogether to her sister and their guest, who showed themselves entirely competent to sustain it. Prue didn't know what to make of her.

"But perhaps he's used to young folks being shy

her tatting, leaving the conversation altogether to her sister and their guest, who showed themselves entirely competent to sustain it. Prue didn't know what to make of her.

"But perhaps he's used to young folks being shy along at first," she consoled herself privately. "I suppose it's flattering, and anyway, she looks as pretty as a picture. But Love isn't shy—anyway she never was before. I don't see what possesses her!"

However the acquaint ance had been made, and as the new minister was shortly to be met everywhere, and Love couldn't always remain silent, they were soon excellent friends. Everybody liked the new comer, and everybody of any consequence felt it imperatively necessary to entertain him at the earliest opportunity. Even Moses invited the prophets to dine, we are told, and though the gooseberry wine may have been lacking in the feasts set before this particular prophet, I am sure they could have been inferior in no other respect. Certainly Prue's was not, and the reverend gentleman displayed a fine taste in creature comforts, and praised her "cates ambrosial" without stint. But one thing was lacking to the flower of Prue's content. If she could have said, "Oh, this is Love's cake," or "Love made the salad tonight," she would have been happy. But Love had pleaded school work, and would not be beguiled even to "Angel Food" which Prue suggested as a suitable viand for the occasion.

This alone, however, marred the feast; and the Deacon being the soul of hospitality, and much discussion of church matters of course necessary, what more natural than the new minister's falling into the habit of dropping in more and more frequently, and often sitting as a guest at the comfortable table where the good Deacon beamed, and Prue was all that Prue had hoped and even more than that and she saw with deep satisfaction the evident admiration of her sister which he displayed. All was well there, but Love puzzled her. Of course it was very nice and pretty behaved, but it wasn't antural. She must be pleased with the

August

BY E. NESBIT

Leave me alone, for August's sleepy charm
Is on me, and I will not break the spell;
My head is on the mighty Mother's arm;
I will not ask if life goes ill or well.
There is no world!—I do not care to know
Whence aught has come, nor whither it shall go.

I want to wander over Pastures still Where sheared white sheep and mild eyed cattle graze; To climb the thymy, clover-covered hill, To look down on the valley's hot blue haze: And on the short brown turf for hours to lie

Gazing straight up into the clear, deep sky.

I want to walk through crisp gold harvest fields Through meadows yellowed by the August heat; To loiter through the cool dim wood, that yields Such perfect flowers and quiet so complete-The happy woods, where every bud and leaf Is full of dreams as life is full of grief.

Oh, heart of mine I have to carry here, Will you not let me rest a little while ?— A space 'mid doubtful fight and doubtful fear— A little space to see the Mother's smile, To stretch my hands out to her, and possess No sense of aught but of her lovliness?

Yes, Love did like him very much, but whether she went further, all Prue's wiles could not discover; and summer lapsed into autumn, and winter into spring, and again the apple trees bloomed. Prudence could have shaken her!

"The 'Mary Jane and Ellen's' in' announced the Deacon one evening, looking up from his paper, "Cap'n Cutter died on the way home, and they buried him at Honolulu. Sho now! should a' thought they'd brought him home—I don't suppose you ever knew him any, did you Prudence? He belonged down Maine way."

Prue looked up mildly interested, and a flush as of the dawn lit up Love's fair face, and died away unnoticed.

"Jim Pemberton brought her in," went on the Deacon presently. "Shouldn't wonder if they give him command of her next voyage. He's got snap more'n Cutter had. I guess likely he'll get her." And Love slipped silently from the room, and presently out in the sweetness of the May evening, to her own happy dreams. Jim was home again! Perhaps to-morrow—and even as she thought, the little white gate clicked, Jim Pemberton was there, and Mr. Stowell's

clicked, Jim Pemberton was there, and Mr. Stowell's last chance was gone.
"Poor Mr. Stowell'" said Prue to herself a few days later, "He bears up well, but it must be a blow to him. I wonder at Love, and I hope she isn't making a mistake. Jim's a nice fellow, I don't deny, and if there was nobody else in the case, I'd be the last one to put a straw in his way. But I can't help thinking she'd be happier with a husband ashore. It's good of Mr. Stowell to keep right on coming here the way he's doing. He don't want us to feel his disappointment, I dare say."

Evidently he didn't, for he continued to come just as frequently and as cheerily as usual. He congratulated Jim, and wished Love joy, and in

congratulated Jim, and wished Love joy, and in short conducted himself to admiration. But Prue was so sure of his disappointment that she grew doubly kind, and offered up her choicest cookery to heal his broken heart.

A few weeks went by

broken heart.

A few weeks went by, and "The Mary Jane and Ellen" was to sail in a fortnight, Jim had got the command, and Love was going too, in command of Jim, she gayly said. They were out to tea one evening—the lovers—and Prue and her father were alone. Mr. Stowell had just gone.

gone.
"Pa," said Prue going
straight to the matter in
hand as her wont was;
"Mr. Stowell has asked
me to marry him. I
hadn't thought of changing my condition, and I thought 'twas Love he cared for. But he says it wasn't and he wants me to marry him straight off. He does need a wife, that's true. I alway

off. He does need a wife, that's true. I always did say a lone man was as helpless as a blind kitten, and he's no exception. That housekeeper of his is worse than none. And I was never one that objected to second marriages either. But a fourth is nowise becoming, and I don't suppose you've ever thought of it. But still—in some

pose you've ever thought of it. But still—in some cases—''
"Well yes,'' answered the Deacon slowly, "I have been considering of it some. There's Mahaly's cousin, Susan Deane,—she'd make me a good wife. And if she ain't exactly willing to leave her house that she's lived in all her days, why I wouldn't mind humoring of her, and going up there. It's kind of a pity for a woman to live single as long as she has, and I guess she wouldn't have any objections to make.''

So the wedding bells rang, and the Deacon moved to Susan Deane's and Prue to the parsonage, where she ruled like King Lemuel's mother of blessed memory, and made the Rev. Mr. Stowell more comfortable than ever he had been in his life.

But Love sailed away, over summer seas to far eastern lands, well content.

GOOD results in keeping boys on the farm should come from the modern innovations on the farm, such as the telephone and daily mail. The old farm is not as lonely as it used to be, for all the neighbors are within speaking distance now and it is as easy to chat with the man on the next farm, or in the next county, for that matter, as for city folks to talk over the back fence. Most boys raised on a farm are better off there than anywhere else. Many who go to the cities, it is true, make a g reat name for themselves, and never would have amounted to anything on the farm. Their mission in the world was to do something else, but more, if the count were kept no doubt would not be recorded as successful or happy in the cities. OOD results in keeping boys on the farm should

Aunt Martha's Cap By L. Eugenie Eldridge

The sugar gingerbread was baked. Aunt Martha packed it with other good things to eat in one side of her large two-part basket while the other held such needfuls of wearing apparel as a few days absence from home required in the early part of the last century. And not "needfuls" alone for a peep would have shown her best cap with its broad satin strings, her lace frills and some other finery. Aunt Martha was a handsome woman, and she knew it. She was seldom without adorpment.

a handsome woman, and she knew it. She was seldom without adornment.

She was going to the island of Nantucket to visit her sister and sell her wares, tape, lace, knitted stockings and other work she had wrought through the long winter by the seashore.

Several townswomen on similar errands had taken passage on the vessel with her, a home fisherman bound to the port of Nantucket for repairs.

The certain and crew of three men were, neighbors.

bound to the port of Nantucket for repairs.

The captain and crew of three men were neighbors, so it was quite a home party that sailed although a trifle nervous and fearful. For stirring events were moving in our country's history.

The War with Great Britain, war of 1812, was in progress and the young Republic was making heroic struggles for the freedom of the sea. English frigates and privateers were liable to attack American seamen anywhere at anytime, but in that short run between Nantucket and the home shore—distance only thirty miles—the danger seemed quite small. Besides the Captain laughi gly reminded them that their little craft was too small value for English notice.

They had a fine run and the landing was made before

The attention of the two men was centered upon her, They forgot everything for the moment in watching

The Captain seized the opportunity! With the help of his crew the two men were quickly bound hand and foot and placed in the vessel's hold. They were amazed and indignant, but powerless to resist or set

The frigate sighting another prize had run a mile or more away. The wind was rising, tide strong.

Wonderfully quick the anchor was up and with all sails set the little vessel sped before the wind for the home shore.

home shore.

A heavy mist coming in at this time saved them from further capture and they reached home in safety notwithstanding they were prisoners of war.

They were joyfully received by the home people who had heard that an English cruiser was near. The quick thought and decided action of the Captain had saved them, but he always attributed their rescue to Aunt Martha's bright wit in seeking to make a good impression thereby gaining the Englishmen's attention and giving him time for action.

Eventually the two English sailors were returned to their ship, doubtless having learned a wholesome lesson.

Orthodox history does not state what finally became of Aunt Martha's cap, but the experience of the capture was narrated by her down to old age.

When Mother is Blue.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER

"When mother is blue, I just put on my hat and run away. It takes all the sunshine out of the house, and I can't stand it."

The speaker was a girl

of twenty, with an apple blossom face and merry eyes. One saw at a glance that her life had glance that her life had been free from the pressure of much care, just as one reads between the lines, in looking at mother's calm countenance, that the elder woman had fought a long battle with adversities of various kinds. In that faded face the eyes may once have been merry, but they had grown thoughtful, and it was hard to believe that the matron had ever been reproved in ever been reproved in her youth for indiscreet

lieve that the matron had ever been reproved in her youth for indiscreet and immoderate hilarity. Yet, as she smiled at her daughter's i mp u l sive speech, she said:

"I once was as gay as Gertrude everis. In fact, I was noted for my irrepressible spirits. Life's experiences have toned me down, but I am almost always cheerful."

"Yes, indeed," said the daughter patting her mother's cheek, 'and that is why I am so disturbed when she is out of sorts, the dear, brave lady. I feel as if the bottom had dropped out of our scheme of living when mother gives up and folds her hands in melancholy."

I went on my way with a new appreciation of the mother's value to a home. Motherhood implies so much, must mean so much in every environment—and in our households what do we not expect from her who is at the helm? She manages the domestic economy, often doing most, if not all, of the work with her own hands. She is the confidante of the children, who bring to her the little daily troubles and trials, tell her of their school difficulties and ask her to help at evening when they study the lessons for the next day. As her sons and daughters grow up, they more than ever need her counsel and support; more than ever lay their burdens at her feet, and receive from her wise and tender hands maxims and bits of advice as indispensable as daily bread. With everything they have to do, mothers sometimes grow weary, health fails, trials thicken. The most elastic nature is not strong enough to'cope with never-ceasing financial stress.

Mothers are very apt to lack variety in their lives. The younger people have the vacations; mothers stay at home and cook and sew. There is a limit to woman's power of endurance. Over many a lowly mound, bedewed by sorrowful mourners with honest tears, might be written: "Died of monotony." Change of scene is better than medicine for many a malady of body and mind. Once in a while a surprise might be carried out by which the youth of tired woman would be renewed.—Selected

"So you advise me not to sue," said the client. "I do," said the lawyer. "Well," returned the disappointed client, "It seems darned strange that when a man pays for advice he can't get the kind he wants."

The Flower We Loved G

BY MRS. I. M. MORRIS.

One joyful day in early spring, When nature seemed with birds to sing, When fragrance told of violets' birth, And wild flowers dotted all the earth. As stars dot heaven's blue dome; A flower more fair than any bell That ever graced a woodland dell, And sweeter far than any rose That in the choicest garden grows, Unfolded in our home

Each day more fair and sweet it grew And to our lives brought something new; Each petal was a new delight As it expanded fresh and bright And round our hearts its tendrils twined: We wondered why a plant so rare Had been entrusted to our care; So in Love's temple guarded well, Where any queen might deign to dwell, Our treasured floweret was enshrined.

But in the cold December time. When Christmas bells began to chime, When wild flowers drooped their pretty heads, And, shivering, sought their lowly beds, An angel came from Heaven's bright land; We felt the rustle of a wing And bowed in meekness to our King, As in the early morning hour, The angel plucked our cherished flower, And bore it home with gentle hand,

Our home now seemed a desert drear, Without a flower our hearts to cheer-But on the altar all was laid, And willing sacrifice we made To Him, who doeth all things well; Perhaps He needed our sweet flower. To deck in heaven a fadeless bower, In honor of our Lord's birthday; We do not know, but trust and pray, And wait eternity to tell.

nightfall But wars and rumors of wars were afloat on

nightfall But wars and rumors of wars were afloat on the island.

The good ship Ann hailing from Nantucket had been overhauled and her crew imprisoned. Several whalemen on the home-bound passage after three year's cruise had been seized. Almost every family had some tale of woe or daring to tell. Indeed the war seemed so real to Island folk that their mainland sisters imbibed something of their spirit, so the Captain's good-natured laugh as he blew whiffs of smoke from his pipe hardly cheered them as they started on the home sail.

The wind died out. Night drew on, and they were

Ins pipe hardly cheered them as they started on the home sail.

The wind died out. Night drew on, and they were obliged to anchor midway of the run for the night. Imagine their surprise and alarm, with the dawn to behold a large, imposing English frigate, full-rigged man o'wars man bearing directly down upon them. Soon the "tender" was detached and the fishermen knew their little craft was sighted. Consternation reigned! What their fate would be no one could tell.

The Captain tried to keep cool. The women wrung their hands and groaned. All but Aunt Martha! She was in the cabin arranging her front curls, putting on her cap and complacently adjusting a double-frilled collar. She knew the peril but said it was always best to make a good impression and when the Englishmen came on board a good appearance might help their cause. They came! looked the small craft over, left two men as keepers, returned to the frigate for further orders concerning the little vessel and crew. They also left a signal to set should resistance be shown or help needed, informing the terror-struck passengers and

help needed, informing the terror-struck passengers and crew that they were—"prisoners of war."

The tender pulled off. Aunt Martha came on deck, her broad cap strings and lace ruffles stirred by the breeze. She made a low bow to the sailor and curtsied to the officer—for one of the keepers was an officer—and began to converse pleaenth. and began to converse pleasantly

-Chicago Post.

A Deal in Umbrellas

"Your father is a very mulish man," said Mrs. Pepper, as she bit her lip and tapped her toe impatiently on the rug before the fireplace.
"Oh, don't say that, mamma," protested the girl.
"Mulish isn't a pretty word. Papa is firm."
"Mildred I've lived with your father thirty-five years—I ought to know what he is. I say he's mulish," insisted the older woman.
"But it seems to me that stubborn is quite strong.

"But it seems to me that stubborn is quite strong enough word to apply to papa. I suppose he acquired it when he had those awful lawsuits while he was ""Hush! Don't mention that

it when he had those awful lawsuits while he was managing the business."

"Hush! Don't mention that horrid business. You'll be referring to when he kept a livery stable next, or speaking of the fact that he was a farmer when I married him. We've got away from all those things. Now, if he would only give up the agency affair, perhaps we could do something with him."

"But I don't believe anything would make him carry, a different umbrella, mamma," returned the daughter.

"That umbrella is really too bad."

"It is shocking—that's what it is. I told him a month ago that I would not appear in public again with him while he is carrying it."

"What did he say to that?"

"Say? I don't remember what he said—I only know he has carried it, every day since, rain or shine."

"Well, you know the clearer the day the more certain he is to take his umbrella. He always says of a fair day that it is a 'weather breeder'!"

"Oh, don't. Well, he understands my position now, and he can make the most of it. I will put up with his two-pound suit of clothes, but I will not endure that old cotton whalebone-ribbed umbrella any longer. There he comes now."

And Mrs. Pepper gazed ruefully out of the window at her spouse as he ambled up the street punching vigor.

There he comes now."

And Mrs. Pepper gazed ruefully out of the window at her spouse as he ambled up the street, punching vigorously at each step with the chief cause of all her woe.

Mr. Pepper was a short, active, plain man, with a bald head, a ruddy complexion, a humorous eye and a firm mouth, who could see no reason why he should change his ways of living, now that his income was 3,000 a year, from what they had been when it.

3,000 a year, from what they had been when it was 200.

As for his umbrella, was an ancient and time-worn relic which he had carried ever since his oldest friends could remember. In his pos-session of it he was en-vied by the local historrical society alone. The antiquaries of this learned body believed it to be the original umbrella carried by old Jonas Hanway in 1750.

Mr. Pepper, as Mrs. Pepper had intimated,

Pepper had intimated,
was seldom separated
from this precious survival. On rare occasions,
when he appeared in the streets without it, he was
scarcely recognized by his most intimate acquaintances.
Then he entered the drawing room where his wife
and daughter were, rubbing his hands and softly whistling "The Blue Danube."

"Disputer ready?" he inquired, cheerfully.

ling "The Blue Danube."
"Dinner ready?" he inquired, cheerfully.
"Luncheon will be served in a few minutes," replied

"Luncheon will be served in a few minutes," replied Mrs. Pepper, with dignity.

"Eh? Oh! all right. The grub is the main point—don't care what you call it."

Mr. Pepper took an early edition of an evening paper from his pocket and began to look over the columns. The sounds of that umbrella as it smote the post still rang in Mrs. Pepper's ears, and she decided on making one more effort at reclaiming Mr. Pepper.

"My dear," she observed, in a more amiable tone, "did you see that Callibunker advertised a special sale this morning?"

sunshade.

"Yes, I remember the place now. He can keep his umbrellas. I can do better with my money in the kitchen range—get some returns in the way of heat,

anyhow."
"I have always found Callibunker very reasonable,"
pursued Mrs. Pepper. "He seems to be offering some
real bargains at this sale."
Mr. Pepper flopped over his paper, but said nothing.
"I think it would be a splendid chance for you to
get a new umbrella," went on Mrs. Pepper, undiscouraged.

couraged.

"Can't afford anything I don't need," said Mr. Pepper, turning his paper inside out with furious rustling.

"Really, people laugh at that old thing you carry."

"Do 'em good. Laugh and grow fat."

"But it seems to me that you might get a new one just because Mildred and I want you to."

"Now, look here, Harriet; tell you what I'll do, since you make such a plaguy fuss—I'll get a new umbrella, but I won't pay a penny more than I did for the old one."

How much was that?"

"Five shillings. Man's a fool that pays more'n that for an umbrella.

Mrs. Pepper was about to change the subject and drop the whole question when suddenly an idea came into her mind like an inspiration. She gave it a moment's rapid consideration and then said:

moment's rapid consideration and then said:
"Well, I'm sure I'm satisfied with that. Umbrellas are very reasonable now, and at this sale you can certainly get a good one for that amount. In fact, Callibunker advertised some at exactly that figure."
"All right," answered Mr. Pepper, in a rather disappointed tone. "I'll drop in there in the morning and get one. Not a farthing more than five shillings, though," he added, defantly.

After luncheon Mr. Pepper stumped away to his office and Mrs. Pepper ordered her carriage. She drove directly to Callibunker's. That individual met her at the door with a low bow and gentle little rub of his hands. Carriage customers of that'sort were not of his hands. Carriage customers of that sort were not to be treated lightly.

to be treated lightly.

"I see you advertise some umbrellas at five shillings," said Mrs. Pepper.

"Why—er—yes, ma'am, we do; but, of cou.se, an umbrella at such a figure, ma'am, ain't what you can get by paying a little more."

"Let me see them," said Mrs. Pepper, ignoring the rebuke in his tone.

0

I know not what it is, but when I pass

Hold in my heart I cannot from a cry,

So gracious is the water running by, So full the simple grass is of delight.

It is so joyful at the merry sight;

Some running bit of water by the way, A river brimming silver in the grass, And ripple by a trailing alder-spray,

"That is our five-shilling line."

And Callibunker indicated a long table down the middle of the shop.

Mrs. Pepper glanced at them and said:

"Now, can you show me a gentleman's umbrella at about two pounds, which has something the general appearance of those?"

"The general appearance, ma'am, perhaps, to a pusson that looked very careless and rather fur off. Now, there is one at two pounds which may be what

you want."
"Yes, that will do. My husband is coming in here tes, that will do. My husband is coming in here tomorrow morning to get an umbrella. He will not agree to pay more than five shillings. If you can induce him to take this one at that price, I will call during the afternoon and pay you the difference."
"'Certainly, ma'am—delighted to do so. Pay the

In Summer

By PHILIP H. SAVAGE.

5

And if by chance a redwing passing near, Should light beside me in the alder-tree;

I think that I should lift my voice and sing

I know that I should laugh and look around,

And if above the ripple I should hear The lusty conversation of the bee,

As if to catch the meadows answering, As if expecting whispers from the ground,

and the hearty laugh of Mr. Pepper floated in from the hall, accompanied by a sound which suggested the clashing of the boughs of a dead tree in a November gale. Mrs. Pepper and Mildred hurried to the hall. Mr. Pepper was threshing his old umbrella round the post in high glee.

"By George Harriet, I'm right in it," he cried.

"You know Tom Hutchins, that young chap who has an office opposite mine. Met him this afternoon, and says he—'Halloa, Mr. Pepper; see you've got a new umbrella.' 'That's right,' says I. He looked at it, and says he 'Fine article.' 'Ought to be,' says I; 'paid five shillings for that umbrella.' 'Hahl's says he, 'I'd like to get it for a sovereign.' 'You have got it,' says I, and I shoved it into his hands; 'gimme the pound.' He did it, too, and I pocketed it and got out 'fore he could get sick of his bargain. Tell you what, Harriet, never made fifteen shillings so easy in my life before. This old one is good enough for me.''

And after another sharp chastisement of the helpless post, he stood it in the corner.

post, he stood it in the corner.

This was a year ago. He still carries the old umbrella.—H. C. in Illustrated Bits.

For the Home.

By Violet Wood.

By Violet Wood.

I am interested in all branches of gardening and have learned by experience some of the varieties that are really worth while. If we were going to start over, we would commence with only a few of the best, as most people have not the time or money to invest on a large scale. But it does pay to try a few flowers and other plants and care for them. Would plant but two beds, one in the front yard of hardy plants, such as a Snowball, Hydrangea, Paniculata, Spirea, Van Houlti and a couple of Roses, Persian yellow and double red Rugosa. Around it for edging plant Sweet William and Pleasant-eye Pinks. At one side in the vegetable garden I would plant seeds of the tall Nasturtium and let them trail along the ground, and back of them Sweet Peas, then in one long row sow double poppies, Petunia, grandiflora, verbenas, phlox, Drummondi grandiflora and Pansies, German Imperial. They will grow fine there with scarcely any trouble.

Will name a few of the best vegetables suitable for a small garden. Some are old but most of them are improvements and are fine. Stringless green-pod bush bean. All-head cabbage, Chantency carrot, Extra Early Red on ion, Black-seeded Simpson and Iceburg lettuce, Golden Oblong pumpkin, Burpee's Golden Boutom, Sweet corn Long Cardinal and White Icicle radish, and White I

corn Long Cardinal and White Icicle radish,

and Early jewel and Ponderosa tomatoes. If you like green's as well as we do don't forget to get a package of Swiss Chard or Spinach beet as you may have greens

of Swiss Chard or Spinach beet as you may have greens all summer if you plant it.

Of course it takes a little time and money to have the best flowers and vegetables, but think what a pleasure the whole family would take in them and it makes home more like a home to have fine growing plants around, and the varieties I have named would take but little time to plant and care for and each one of the family can help at odd times. We have only one life to live and it is our duty to help to make outdoors a more pleasant place to stay and rest and enjoy ourselves.

Plant a few fruit trees and if needed some shade trees Plant a few fruit trees and if needed some shade trees and you'll never regret it as long as you live. In planting trees plant deeper than when growing in nursery and leave soil a little lower around trees so they can be easily watered the first year when dry weather comes.

I hope this spring more people will do what they can towards beautifying their homes.

Lilies.

By W. C. Mollett.

By W. C. Mollett.

The Lily has always been recognized as one of the most beautiful flowers, and yet it is not grown in many flower gardens—certainly not as much as its merits would entitle it to be. The most common variety, but not the prettiest is the Tiger Lily. This species is of very easy culture and as hardy as almost any plant. The finer varieties are much more beautiful and fragrant and are easily grown where the climate is not too cold. One difficulty in the growth of the Lily is to procure perfectly sound bulbs, as they have a habit of deteriorating when kept out of the ground for any considerable time. On this account it is very important to purchase lily bulbs of a reliable florist. They are usually more apt to succeed when planted in the fall, and should be placed six or eight inches deep in the soil which must be made very loose for a foot deep or more. which must be made very loose for a foot deep or more.

difference any time you happen to look at something for yourself, ma'am. Don't put yourself to any incon-

for yourself, ma ain. For the present of the year of the year of the year of the year.

Mrs. Pepper went out and drove home.
The next morning there enters to Callibunker Mr. Pepper, carrying his old umbrella under his arm.

"Lemme see some of those five-shilling umbrellas—won't look at anything higher," said Mr. Pepper.

"Certainly," returned Callibunker—"certainly.

"Certainly," returned Callibunker—"certainly. Nobody need look at anything higher to get a good umbrella. We are selling some of our best stock at that figure. We even have good articles lower than that. Now, how would something like that do?" And he carelessly picked up the one Mrs. Pepper look selected.

And he carelessly picked up the one has reprehable selected.
"Seems O. K. What's the price"
"Five shillings."
"All right. I'll take it. Here's your money."
And Mr. Pepper took his purchase and walked out.
At the office he crowded the old one behind the desk, observing as he did so that it "might come in very handy some day."
When Mr. Pepper arrived home for luncheon that

handy some day."

When Mr. Pepper arrived home for luncheon that day, carrying the new umbrella, he found his wife radiant. She had triumphed at last. The family was no longer disgraced. After Mr. Pepper had returned to the office Mildred ventured to raise the question if it had been strictly right to deceive her father.

"I've thought it over very carefully," said Mrs. Pepper, "and I cannot see that there was anything wrong about it. It isn't as if he could not afford it, you know. It was simply getting around an absurd prejudice in the easiest way. I shall drive down and pay the difference this afternoon."

After doing this Mrs. Pepper took a long drive,

pay the difference this afternoon."

After doing this Mrs. Pepper took a long drive, and it was only a few minutes before dinner time that she entered the drawing room and found Mildred.

"Do you know," she said, "I've felt so pleased all the afternoon about that umbrella. I don't know why I didn't think of that way long ago. Your father is so—so firm that one must use a little finesse occasionally." so-so ionally

Just then the front door closed with a decisive snap,

By Georgina S. Townsend.

This is a country of vines. They grow profusely, and their cool green tempers the glare of the sun, and covers unsightly fences and cheap shack houses and makes a bower out of what otherwise would be a

covers unsightly fences and cheap shack houses and makes a bower out of what otherwise would be a desolate looking spot.

Cobea Scandens is an exceedingly pretty vine, which everyone ought to raise. It will make a summer's growth in colder climates, which makes it valuable for an annual. With us it grows the whole year. I raised mine from a seed, planting it edgewise in the earth. It is such a pretty vine, and of such an odd growth, that it elicits much comment. The leaves are a rich green, with stems and ribs of crimson and the main vine has two funny leaves growing from the stem, which stand up like, a donkey's ears. From this pair of ears, a stem starts out horizontally, and bears two pairs of leaves, and then sends out a very clinging screw-like end which fastens to what ever is at hand. These stems all branch in one direction from the main stem. At the axil of the main stem and this side stem the bud appears. The flowers are very handsome, a purple cup-shaped affair, turning green after a time. Phaseolus Caracalla is the snail vine. The name of snail vine was distasteful to me, but after I saw one, I forgot that I had disliked the name. It is a splendid favorite here, and deservedly. The flower is shaped like a snail shell, and is like solid wax. The colors in each flower shade from lilac into purple, and are brightened with yellow, and the combination of colors is very handsome, but not only that, the fragrance of the vine, is enchanting, almost as sweet as the orange blossoms.

Antigonon leptopus is the Rosa de Montana, the

blossoms.

Antigonon leptopus is the Rosa de Montana, the Mexican name meaning Rose of the Mountain. It has long sepals of a vivid rose color, and the shape is odd and attractive. A vine in bloom is very brilliant.

A new Bourgainvillea is called Lateretia and is of a terra cotta color, a color so rare in the floral kingdom, that it must be seen to be appreciated. It is a much more desirable shade than the old color, which harmonized with nothing. The new color challenges admiration from everyone, and the florists displaying it, have a crowd of people looking at the little vines, which are selling for one dollar each because of their rarity.

rarity.

The tecomas are favorites, but the Tecoma Mackenii rosea is to my mind the most beautiful of all the trumpet shaped flowers. The color is old rose pink, veined with a darker pink, and a dash of maroon in the throat. The flowers are borne in racemes of magnificent size and length. The white tecoma with a yellow throat is very pretty, and with this same style of vines are the bignonias, the scarlet, the orange, and the yellow, which grow to splendid proportions and are a blaze of color for months at a time.

The scarlet passion vine grows with great freedom.

which grow to splendid proportions and are a blaze of color for months at a time.

The scarlet passion vine grows with great freedom here, and it has such brilliant flowers that it makes a glorious picture. It is no wonder it is a favorite.

The hybrid rugosa roses are about as satisfactory a class of roses as can be grown. They are hardy, and everblooming, and to these two desirable qualities is added the most delicious rose flavor. Glory de Rosamanes is called Ragged Robin for a nickname, and almost every yard contains a bush. It grows to the height of ten feet or more, or can be trained into a more shrubby form. The foliage is dark and lustrous, and the wealth of bloom is a dazzling crimson with no hint of purple. The roses are semi double, with plenty of yellow stamens in the center, and the lower petals have a velvet texture, while the centre ones are like satin. The rugosas have plenty of thorns, Madam Georges Bruant is a white rugosa, semi double, very fragrant, and a clear white that is almost like porcelain. These two roses are in bloom all the time, except when roses rest.

Poppies are the glory of the spring. Besides the native poppies which glow so dazzlingty, all other varieties simply revel in this climate. I plant the seed in the fall, and by early spring the plants are well established, and will bloom by April. The oriental and peacock poppies are the first to bloom and there is nothing to describe them. In two or three large beds, I can scarcely count two of the same coloring. It

ranges from pure white to deepest crimson, and has every variegation and shade imaginable. The peacock poppies are especially handsome, as at the base of each petal, there is a black or a white eye, and the color is intense scarlet. The shirley and double poppies grow to four or five feet, with thick waxy leaves, and heavy stems. With plenty of water all the poppies have long wiry stems, and will last two or three days after cutting. I give them a soaking every day.

Pinks are almost as satisfactory as carnations with us. I raise mine from seed, and they grow well and bloom well. There is a fascination about raising them from seed, as I do not know what to expect. Last fall I planted Japan pink seed, and this spring have some exquisite colors blooming. One is a very dark velvety crimson, dark enough to be called black, and next it is a large pale pink, and beyond that a fine white one, and then a bright crimson, and another is a single white. I picked a large bouquet of them recently, and they made a very handsome vase of color. I transplanted the seedlings when they had the second pair of leaves well developed, and they grow in the same border where the carnations are, the soil of which is well lightened with sand. Plenty of water is given them, and all the old flowers cut off. They are all loaded with buds.

California Freaks.

By Georgina S. Townsend.

California is famous for many things: its unrivaled climate, its missions, its mountains, its gold mines, and she is in a fair way to become famous for her fruits and vegetables. The huge pumpkins, melons, radishes, beets, and others, she has raised are on



exhibition in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Also, all the freaks in the fruit and vegetable line are to be seen there. Perhaps the strangest among a lot of queer things, is the navel orange, preserved in alcohol, this picture of which gives one an idea of what it looks like. The face in the orange, appears as hideous and wrinkled as to skin as a four thousand year old mummy in Field's Museum in Chicago. Instead it is only an orange grown just as hundreds of other oranges grew in the same grove. But it is strange enough to give one the creeps.

Beautifying the Home Grounds.

By Mary E. Hardy.

There is no excuse for not making one's home grounds beautiful. Time can be found, no matter how

crowded the hours. Money is not needed, for Nature gives of her treasures with an abundant hand. Health is to be found with the flowers one seeks—so what more can be said? It is a pitiful fact that the majority of rented houses can be told as such by the fact that the yards are barren of trees or flowers; and with no effort made towards adornment. The children who live in those solf-same rented houses are simply flower ctreated their same of beauty is dwarfed and situated. starved, their sense of beauty is dwarfed and stunted.

Now it is taken for granted that you are not a member of this class. So your home is built and you are ready to beautify the yard.

First on your list come the trees, these belong in the "must have" part for nothing adds more to the beauty and pleasure of a yard than healthy young trees. Cedars, pine, and holly are to be found growing in the forest in abundance; and the first two bear transplanting well. The holly can be raised in the home yard but you may have to make several attempts before you succeed. As for the forest trees suitable for home carrying, their number is legion. Probably the best selection would combine the dogwood, locust and poplar together. These have the added attraction of bearing pretty and fragrant flowers as well as making excellent shade. These trees are all good for the front yard. But do not slight the fruit bearing mulberry, they are plentiful; and take just as many of the young nut bearing trees as you can find space for, these last named are best planted about the back of the home or in the chicken lot. So much for the trees.

If I were you I would plant ferns all around the

If I were you I would plant ferns all around the house next to the brick foundation. After they are started they will come year after year with nothing to be done for them. Was it not Thoreau who said: "Nature made ferns for pure leaves, to show what she could do in that line"? They are a pleasure to even look at and are always useful with cut flowers. From this fern border it would be better to leave out the look at and are always useful with cut flowers. From this fern border it would be better to leave out the delicate Maiden Hair as it would soon be overshadowed and hidden by the long, heavy fronds of the common sorts. Plant the Maiden Hair by itself in a pot and it will live for years. It will die down when cold weather comes, disappear to take a rest, but with the first appearance of Spring the red fronds will push out of their snug warm bed all ready for the summer's work. The first thing to do in preparing a fern border is to get the ground in good condition. Dig the border thoroughly and then get a lot of wood soil where the native home of the fern was, and mix well with the earth of the garden before you transplant. Water the trench, put in your ferns and pack the earth about them; then water again, they will never know that they have been moved.

Of course you want a vine for the porch so get a

Of course you want a vine for the porch so get a strong young shoot of the Virgin Bower, one having a good root. Once planted this vine tends strictly to business, it is perfectly hardy; and in quite a short time will make a nice shade.

At each side of the steps leading from the porch is an excellent place to plant Spider Lilies. By all means search for these beautiful flowers until you find them. They bear transplanting well, seem to flourish in almost any kind of garden soil as well as they do in their native forest home, and live year after year. While their pure white blossoms are by far the prettiest the forest yields.

the forest yields.

Over on the south side of the walk I would plant daisies. They love the sun and flourish in the heat. Plant wild ivy over that pile of rocks and see how soon it will cover them, while around the base of the rocks is a good place for the wild geraniums and lily of the valley. These flourish and spread fast, Plant bushes of the Sweet Brier rose and you will have pale pink roses throughout the summer. After the blooming season is over transplant bunches of the wild blue violets to border the walk. They will bloom the next spring. spring.

This will make a good start towards having a pretty yard for the first year without the expenditure of a single cent.

Try this plan and see not only how much better the yard looks but also see how the appearance of the little cottage is improved.

The Gold That Grows

LIDA M. KECK In Farm Life

People does a lot o' talkin' 'Bout the city's boolevards,
'Bout the streets as smooth as floorin',
An' them houses with no yards;

An' I s'pose they're good-'nough people— Wouldn't wish 'em any harm— But I can't quite think o' livin' Anywheres but on a farm.

Course I know you'll be a sayin'
That I'd make more money there,
An' that farm-folks ain't got nothin'
When the town-folks has to spare;

But that field o' wheat out yander (Biggest crop I ever see!) int' so bad, eh? An' I reckon That's the kind o' coin fer me.

Talk o' gold! I'd ruther see it Growin' there in that big field Than-to drudge up in the city Fer the gold my work'u'd yield.

An' that view there, 'crost the medders To the shinin' little crick,
With the trees a-makin' shadders
Where the cows comes down to drink, Sort o' preaches to a feller, Sayin', ''Don't you go away.'' Some folks moves to town, an' likes it, But I guess I 'd ruther stay.

Then them black-eyed Susans growin' By the road there—see 'em sir?— Makes me think o' poor ol' mother— Used to gether 'em fer her

'Fore she left—but, pshaw! these specks, sir, Blurs when drivin' thro' the dust. Hold the lines a minit? Thank you. Aint' afeerd o' nags, I trust.

My Experience with Evening Primroses.

By Danske Dandridge.

Many people, whose days are full of work, enjoy their gardens most in the evening hours, when they rest, for a little, from their labors. In the peaceful hour after sunset, when all is safe for the night, then is the time to have a cosy corner out-of-doors, in which to lounge a little while and forget all one's cares in the beauty of the summer night. A wild grape vine will make an arbor, or there may be seats under the grape-trellis in the garden, or a place to swing a hammock or two in the yard, or on a vine-shaded porch. Wherever it be, there should be some spot where one can sit out-of-doors, with the family around one, in the peace of home.

where one can sit out-of-doors, with the family around one, in the peace of home.

Here at Rose Brake, we have the hammock under the oaks, a stones throw from the house, which is our out-of-door living room. There are seats under the big trees that crown this little hill, and a winding path from the front piazza that leads to it is bordered on both sides by borders of shrubs and flowers. Here among other plants, we like to have such flowers open in the evening, as well as those that are most fragrant at night. Here we plant our four-o'-clocks, one of whose names is ''Pretty-by-nights. And here we have great lusciously scented auratum lilies, and the pure white Madonna lilies, and yuccas which never look so stately and beautiful as when they reflect the lustre of the moonlight on the satiny surface of their blossoms.

lustre of the moonlight on the satiny surface of their blossoms.

And it is here that we plant our evening primroses, especially the beautiful tall species whose botanical name is Oenothera Lamarckiana or Lamarck's Evening Primrose. Three years ago we had the first of these plants, and, as it was new to us, we waited for it to bloom with great interest. At twilight, one warm evening late in June, it began to unfold its first blossoms. It was planted in partial shade, and in very rich soil, and grew to be a stately many-branched plant four feet in height. When evening approached the buds that were about to open began to swell, and the patient watcher would see them at last burst the calyx, and slowly unfurl their petals, usually completing the process in half a minute. One evening thirty-one of its beautiful, large, pale yellow, luminous blossoms expanded one after the other, until the whole plant looked like a giant candelabra lighted up for a fairies' ball.

The next year there were no evening primroses, and how we missed them! But there were many self-sown seedlings all around the dead stalk of the plant, and, the following summer, instead of one stately evening primrose we had a group of a dozen or more to make the path to the hammock under the oaks fragrant and beautiful.

And now a word as to culture. The best

their blossoms

tiful.

group of a dozen or more to make the path to the hammock under the oaks fragrant and beautiful.

And now a word as to culture. The best evening primrose is the one I am describing. It is a biennial, and is very easily raised from seed. You can sow seed in the spring in rich soil in your seed-bed and transplant to permanent quarters, where you wish them to bloom, in the fall. They are perfectly hardy. Early in the following spring cultivate the ground, keeping down the weeds, as you would for any other flowers. In June they will begin to send up their flower-stalks, and, if the weather is dry it will be a good plan to mulch them with a fine manure. If you want to have them every year you must obtain seed and plant every spring, so as to have a succession crop coming on. As they are biennials they die after blooming.

There are other beautiful evening primroses: One, that carpets the ground in the border where our Lamarck primroses grow, is called Oenothera marginata. This is not a biennial but a perennial. It has prostrate stems that run over the ground, and it increases rapidly. It begins to flower in June, and has beautiful white flowers, about three inches across, and opening as evening approaches. The blossoms rise above the jagged leaves and have a sweet fragrance. They last a night and usually a part of the next day, only fading in the afternoon to give place to many more. Once planted this evening primrose will take care of itself.

Then there is the Missourian evening primrose, which has prostrate downy stems and large lemonyellow flowers, four inches in diameter, a fine sort for growing under the taller species, to conceal the stems. There are also annual kinds, but some of them are of little value, taking up much room and having small and not very pretty yellow flowers. One kind that I have tried is called Oenothera triloba. It is very pretty, a small low plant with showy flowers about the size of a silver half dollar, and light yellow. It makes a pretty plant for the rock garden, and comes up freely e

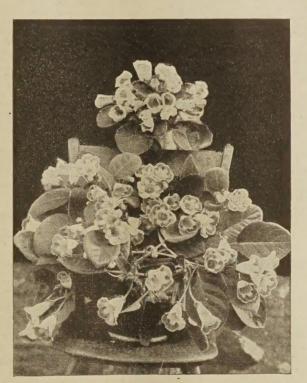
Gloxinia Culture

By Bert G. Akley

The first essential in successful culture of Gloxinias is good soil. This I prepare as follows: I search in the woods for a hollow where a quantity of leaves have collected and decayed. Taking off the top of the soil, I gather as much of the fine, soft dirt beneath as I need. This I sift through a corn popper to remove all sticks and coarse material. With this finely prepared soil I mix a little sand and some common loam or garden soil. I fertilize this soil but a very little.

I use a shallow box about three or four inches deep, filling to about an inch from the top with the soil. I press and level the soil very smoothly, then take a pane of glass and press the edge on top of the dirt, making a shallow mark. In this mark I sow my Gloxinia seeds and cover with a very little soil. After the seeds are sown, I sprinkle them with a brush broom or clothes brush, dipped in warm water, then cover the box with a pane of glass and keep it in a warm place of about 75 or 80 degrees. I keep the soil moist by the brush sprinkling. It does not do to pour water on the soil or spatter too heavily, or the seeds will be washed out and go to waste.

When the little seedlings are large enough to handle, I pot them in the same kind of soil only making it a little richer. When the bulbs are about the size of a walnut, I put them into a five or six inch pot, adding to the soil about half a tablespoonful of fine dry hen manure, thoroughly mixing it with the earth.



I keep the plants growing until they begin to turn brown, then I stop watering and give them a rest until they show new life; then give a little water to start

they show new life; then give a little water to start them along again.

If one of my neighbors has a plant with different blossoms from mine, I exchange by obtaining a leaf which I put into a glass about half full of water and set it in the sun. When it shows roots, I take the leaf out and set it in a pot, keeping it moist and in the shade until the roots take hold of the soil. The leaf may wilt down, but in a couple of days it will straighten up and begin to grow

up and begin to grow.

The illustration shows two specimens; the large one, in an eight inch pot, had over fifty blossoms at one time. The other specimen, grown in a tin tomato can, did very well for a small plant.

Easily Made Plant Labels.

By Flora Lee.

• Just lately we made the discovery that the thin wooden butterboxes (which those who buy butter in small quantities from the stores have in great abundance) can, with the aid of a knife or even a pair of scissors, be converted into the nicest possible labels for our plants or seeds. They are smooth enough to be marked nicely, are quickly made, and any size; and on account of being so thin are especially desirable to stick in the edges of flower pots.

A Datura Hedge.

By Florence Terrett.

A mist of pearl, the moonbeams spread, Over my house in its coat of red; Where a white wistaria climbing nods, And the jack-beans sleep in their purple pods; And a Cumberland Belle with its slender canes Has latticed the upper window-panes—

And a Cumberland Belle with its slender canes Has latticed the upper window-panes—

I lived in an old-fashioned brick house, painted a dark red. While the prospect from the front was very pleasing to the eye, varied by trees, shrubbery and stretches of sward, it had one of the most unpromising back yards you could imagine, with but one redeeming feature: a large and symmetrical crab-apple tree that was very lovely in the spring with its clusters of deliciously scented pink and white blossoms.

Being somewhat of an invalid, as this was the most private part of my domain, I naturally spent much of my time here and therefore determined to convert it into a more pleasant and home-like retreat with the aid of my friends the flowers.

In the first place, there was an old dilapidated outbuilding that was disagreeably near and prominent. I had a choice of four kinds of vines with which to adorn it, or conceal defects, Virginia Creeper, Bittersweet, Wild Clematis and Woodbine. I chose the last, because it remained green all the Winter. Planted with care in a light rich soil, it soon clambered up the sides, reached the roof, and taking hold where a shingle or two had dropped out, in time, presented the appearance of a picturesque ruin. Around the base of this, I planted a wide strip of hardy white Chrysanthemums, and edged it with scarlet verbenas, which I clipped several times on one side to prevent them from over-running my bed. These grew very luxuriantly and formed a vivid contrast to the foliage of the vine in the background.

The Kitchen chimney I draped with Virginia

bed. These grew very luxuriantly and formed a vivid contrast to the foliage of the vine in the background.

The Kitchen chimney I draped with Virginia Creeper, and two small porches in the rear, with White Wistaria, whose pendent blooms hung in a fringe from the eaves.

Golden Rod, Wild Heliotrope, Black Eyed Susan or Wild Aster, and native ferns were pressed into service to decorate corners, and one that was especially moist and somewhat shaded was planted in white lilies and another in Double Tiger Lilies. Groups of Elder bushes were not despised, and in Summer were covered with their delicate cream, colored blossoms. There are few that seem to realize how softly and beautifully effective this native shrub is on our lawns. Along an unsightly fence, that bounded my small inclosure, on one side, I planted about a foot apart, (afterwards thinning them out) Datura or Sweet Nightingale plants, raised from seed given me by a friend. Reasoning, that like their poor relation the Jimson weed, they would thrive best in well rotted wood-manure, I supplied them liberally with this and they grew so rank that they soon overtopped the fence and fell—not ungracefully—on the turf, where they formed a hedge beside it. Later, this bore such a profusion of perfumed trumpets that in the moonlight it looked like a white cascade. Hawk-moths would dive and rifle their honeyed orifices, where they were sometimes playfully imprisoned, only to release them again, when with buzzing impatience they would continue their depredations. with buzzing impatience they would continue their depredations.

It was in this spot, that I first learned to observe and love plant life and it has ever since proved an unfailing source of pleasure—a pleasure that never pails.

Round Bed of Hardy Perennials.

By Flora Lee.

I do not believe in always relegating hardy plants to the border bed. Many of them make as effective beds as annuals if well arranged. One of mine, of blue and yellow, I think especially pretty. The center half of the bed is of Platycodon grandiflora—the blue stately Chinese "bell flower"—; around this is a row of dainty delicate blue Linum Perenne, and the whole is bordered with yellow garden Primroses.

To Make Plants Grow.

By Lida E. Roberts.

By Lida E. Roberts.

Instead of gravel for drainage in your flower-pots try using small bones or larger ones pounded to a suitable size. When pounding the bones save the small particles to mix with the potting soil. I have followed this method for years so successfully that I am frequently asked what I do to make my plants grow so vigorously. I am some times troubled with white worms and black flies in the soil when I use fresh bones but this difficulty may be avoided by burning the bones. I think the plants do a little better with the fresh bones and I have never found that either the worms or the flies injure the plants but of course it is very annoying to have them in the house.



FOR THE CHILDREN

Drowning the Tiger Cat

By Harriet J. Smith

"Now Emma and Rosamond, if you will be good girls all the week and string your be good girls all the week and string your apples nice, when Saturday afternoon comes you may go down to Uncle Ebenezers and see your cousin Hattie," said their mother. The little girls were delighted with this promise and all of the week they talked of the expected visit, and brother Birney would go with them and they might wear their new hats with feethers on but must take them off as feathers on, but must take them off as soon as they got there and lay them on Aunt Nancy's bed and not put them on

Aunt Nancy's bed and not put them on again until they came home, for it would spoil them if they wore them to play in. The day was bright and pleasant and behind Aunt Abby Ann's stove hung a great many long strings of apples, some partly dry and some more recently hung up and the children had well earned their half holiday. These apples were to be sold at the country store for winter clothing for the family. After they were washed and combed and dressed properly, (for their mother was a very careful mother) they started with this last command to Birney, to be sure and come mother) they started with this last command to Birney, to be sure and come home before dark and be very careful when they crossed the long bridge to walk in the middle of it so they would not fall into the river.

The Tiger cat was quietly sleeping

into the river.

The Tiger cat was quietly sleeping under the stove and when he heard the chatter of children's voices (as he did not like children) he slipped under the lounge to finish his nap and was completely hid by the long curtain that reached almost to the floor. The little visitors were given a very hearty welcome by their cousin and after their precious hats had been laid away and the home news talked over, Rosamonds bright eyes spied something she had never seen there before. "What have you got in that cage, Hattie?" she asked. "O that is my little Canary, bird, it was given to me and her name is Nelly."

Canary bird, it was given to me and her name is Nelly."

"Do you keep her in there all of the time," Rosamond asked. "No sometimes I open the cage door and let her out and she flies all around the room," said Hattie. "I wish we could see her fly, don't you Emma?" said Rosamond. Then she told them that she would let the bird out, but first they must close all doors and windows for if it should fly out into the trees and find the wild birds they never could get it again. So they made

never could get it again. So they made every thing safe and then let the bird out to enjoy her freedom for a short time. The children were delighted to see it sail around the room. Sometimes it would light on Hattie's head, then on the table or window ledge, finally it lit on the post of the lounge and began to sing when a dreadful thing happened, for out from under the lounge as quick as a flash came the Tiger cat and seized the bird in his mouth and disappeared again. The bird gave one agonizing cry then its little life

"Odon't let him eat it up," cried Hattie, so Birney dragged the cat out and after a good squeezing it dropped the dead bird on the floor. The little girls cried when they saw the drops of blood on its beautiful yellow feathers and knew that it would never sing again and its little mistress was greatly distressed at the loss of her dear little pet. Then the spirit of revenge came into their hearts and they talked of the things that ought to be done to such a wicked cat and finally concluded he deserved to be drowned. "Lets put him in a bag and take him to the river, now," said Birney. So Hattie asked her mother for a bag and told her that they were going to drown the cat for killing the bird. Her mother did not say anyting for she knew O don't let him eat it up," cried

mother did not say anyting for she knew that they were good children and that better thoughts would come soon and she al. o knew that puss was abundantly able to take care of himself so she went to the

bureau drawer and took out the oldest pillow case she could find and gave it to them. After a hard struggle the cat was bagged and the procession started for the river. Rosamond bringing up the rear and grumbling along at Birney, "you will get the kitty all wet if you throw it in the water." When they reached the deep fising hole he threw his burden out well into the stream, but before it struck the water the cat had freed itself and with a few masterly strokes of its strong paws it reached the bank, scrambled up and ran for home while the pillow case calmly floated down the Tioughnioga river. bureau drawer and took out the oldest

floated down the Tioughnioga river.
"Hey there! what you youngens doing,
trying to drown the cat?" It was Uncle trying to drown the cat?" It was Uncle Ebenezer who spoke. He was just com-ing down from the wood lot with his ax his shoulder and had seen the whole rformance. It took but a moment for performance. It took but a moment for them to reach his side and pour out their

them to reach his side and pour out their grief into his sympathizing ear.

"Well, that is too bad. I am sorry Hattie, he has killed your bird. The other day I saw him watching it and was afraid he would get it some time, but you know cats don't know any better and are used to doing those kind of things most every day." Then they were sorry for what they had tried to do to the cat and when he told them they had better go home and bury the bird, this new thought met with favor. So they hastened home and Rosamond hunted up the cat and was greatly comforted when she saw how well he was drying off.

Birney acted as sexton and dug the Briney acted as sexton and dug the grave under the snowdrop bush and marked a little headstone "Nelly," while the little girls wrapped the bird in soft white cloth and laid it in a small white box and when they had taken the last look they buried it and covered the grave with flowers. When they reached home that night Emma excitedly told her mother all of the adventures of the day and Rosamond added, "I am so glad mama, that we only drowned the pillow case."

Under the Apple Tree

By Florence Holcomb Davidson

"Now for the surprise," said Nellie, as

clouds of dust gradually obstructed her view of the team.

The entire family were invited to spend the day with Aunt Kate, who lived a few miles down the turn-pike. Nellie did not like to visit Aunt Kate because her nerves were dreadfully bad. Every little noise made her frown and look cross

With much teasing and the promise of a delightful surprise Nellie persuaded Rena to stay at home too. Rena was five years younger than Nellie and had great faith in he pigits' ability to also it.

years younger than Nellie and had great faith in her sister's ability to plan things. "Where would you rather play, Rena, under the apple tree or down by the brook?"

"Under the apple tree, 'cause it's always cool and shady."
Nellie, without telling Rena what she was going to do, ran into the house. In a few minutes she returned with the scissors, a bottle of mucilage and some white and green paper.

"Do you know where I may find a smooth white board?" Rena only shook her curls. "All right for you, Rena. I know you will help after a while." Nellie laid the paper, scissors and mucilage down upon the grass and went

to the wood-shed in search of a board. She found a desirable one except for nails, which were soon withdrawn. "This," said Nellie, brushing sand off the board with her handkerchief, "will be the foundation."

Rena, soon tiring of the swing, insisted upon helping her sister. Nellie cut out several pieces of different widths and lengths from the white paper.

"Will you make me some chairs and tables, Nellie?"

"What I am going to make is built out oors. The only, inside furnishing will e,—Oh, I nearly forgot this is going to doors. be a surprise!

When the pieces were pasted together Nellie turned about a quarter of an inch all the way around the bottom, covering it with mucilage. Finding the center of the board, she stuck the flaps which she had turned. There stood the dearest

"'How lovely!' said Rena, clapping her hands for joy. "It is just big enough for a penny doll."

Rena was pleased with the squares resembling windows cut in the sides of the house. She immediately poked her fat fore-finger through each one. Then the house. She immediately poked her fat fore-finger through each one. Then Nellie pasted the green paper over half of the squares for curtains. The little house being finished Nellie was eager to arrange the yard. Rena went down to the brook for moss and fine gravel. While she was gone Nellie marked a walk on the board leading to the front of the house. A small piece of broken mirror laid on one side of the yard made the lake. Rena, out of breath, soon returned carrying the moss and gravel in the skirt of her apron. Dumping the contents down by her sister's side she patiently watched her beautify the yard. "Now," said Nellie, stepping back to get a good view of her work, "the yard is still incomplete. I have forgotten trees for the dear birds." She picked twigs from the apple tree, sticking them in the moss around the lake also the front of the house. By this time the girls were hungry. Nellie guessed by looking at the sun that it was near noon. They went into the house and found a tempting lunch which soon disappeared.

They went into the house and found a tempting lunch which soon disappeared. tempting lunch which soon disappeared. The afternoon was spent in making a croquet set for the miniature yard. The mallets, stakes and balls were whittled out of soft pine then painted with water colors. Wire taken from an old broom was shaped into arches. Just as Nellie placed the last arch the horses bounded into the yard. Both father and mother praised her skillful work.

"It is all for me," said Rena, "'cause I stayed at home."

I stayed at home."
"That is how Nellie happened to make the surprise."

The Great Work of a Little Leaf.

By Lee McCrae.

If anyone should ask you boys and girls why leaves grow I expect you would say, "To make the trees and bushes pretty" or "To make shade for us."

Both are true answers, for surely the shiny green leaves make the earth beautiful and they turn the trees into big umbrellas to keep the sun and rain off of us. As we look down a shaded street it us. As we look down a shaded street it seems as if a long row of umbrellas had opened up just for us! And we don't even have to carry them. How we love to sit and play under them! But when the chilly fall days come and the sunshine begins to feel good to us, then God lets the umbrella shut up by sending down their leaves. Did you think of that? thati

Yet the leaves have a much more important work to do than just to shade us and look pretty. When the trees have no leaves they do no growing, and if during a whole summer it was kept bare of leaves it would certainly die. If you could pull every one off, the tree would begin right away to two these seconds.

begin right away to put out new ones; it seems anxious to grow and live.

But even this is notall. Besides working for the tree, the leaves work for people, for you and me.

ple, for you and me.
You know we must breathe all the time to live so must every tree and every tiny plant. In winter-time you can see your breath as you walk along, for it is warmer than the outside air, but of course you are breathing out just as much in summer although you cannot see it then because all the air is warm. When we take in a fresh breath it is pure air-or ought to be—and when it passes out it is full of impurity, especially if we are sick people.

we are sick people.

It is strange yet true as true can be that the trees are breathing too. Every leaf is full of tiny, tiny mouths that need air just as much as we do, and like us, would die if they did not get it. The (Continued on page 22)

Tangle Town.

(Solutions and original puzzles solicited from all readers of this paper. Name, address and nom de plume, if one is used, should be appended to each communication. Write on one side of the paper only and address everything pertaining to this department to the editor: Leslie Rees, P. O. Box 1385, Denver, Colo.)

Answers to June Puzzles.

No I. Sentinel.

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ers to bontinel.
POLES
RELIC
ALLEY
ALLOY
SLUES
                 CARED
ALIVE
RIVEN
EVENS
                 DENSE
           Cat-nip.
TABARET
AMIDAS
BINDS
ADDS
No. 5.
No. 6.
              RAS
ES
           T
Dictionary.
S
No. 7.
No. 8.
                S
BAT
BETEL
SATINET
TENET
LET
No. 9. Look before you leap.
No. 10. HARPOON
UNION
ELM
                       ARK
               GRIND
CHIMNEY
```

New Puzzles. No. 1, Charades: American cities-(I) One hears the two of the crow in the

And runs as fast as one can three;
My whole is well known both to you and to me.

(II) One is the ocean wide and blue. Two is a word well-known to you,
Three is a verb which means to narrate, My whole is a town in a western state.

(III) One, a vegetable, With two, we row;
Three, a grain the farmer has
When he goes forth to sow; Four, a letter from Savoy, My whole a town in Illinois. Morton L. Mitchell.

No. 2. Double Diamond-Across:

1. A letter. 2. Not old. 3. Pertaining to the navy. 4. Reviewed. 5. Snappish. 6. To observe. 7. A letter. Down .

1. A letter. 2. A seine. 3. Hubs. 4. Planned. 5. Useless matter. 6. Produce, in mining. 7. A letter.

L. P. Horne.

No. 3, Bible Names-— had a — on hand last —,
She had a — of — to fry;
She made — lots of wood,
''Keep up the fire,'' was her cry.
Said Ben, ''I'll keep it to the —,
Unless the wood should — out;''

"Let ____ more," the mistress said,
You should have seen them fly about.
Kappa Kappa.

No. 4, Square-

1. Machines used for grinding. 2. A foolish person. 3. Speech. 4. Correct thinking. 5. The trunk of a tree. I. M. P.

No. 5, Enigma.

My first is observed in a nail or a tack, From a bug or a jug my second extract; My third in a grape holds a prominent

place, While my fourth is in hustle but never

in haste. A snake has my fifth, then my sixth I can tell

with Thomas, yet never with

Belle, While my whole when you solve it will

readily appear,
A warm summer month that is certainly
Old Owl.

No. 6, Left Rhomboid-Across

1. To make less, 2. Gasped. 3. A postal card. 4. One who casts. 5. One who celebrates a mass. 6. Talked. Down:

I. A letter. 2. Mother. 3. A tin article. 4. Days gone by. 5. A force of men. 6. Held out. 7. To come in. 8. Shines in the sky. 9. Self. (Scot). Io. A boy's name. II. A letter.

No. 7, Charade-

One.

To-day, a tramp came to my door, With visage sour and grim; For food he did at once implore— This term applies to him.

Two.

When you are asked to do a wrong, No matter what the plea; If you'd be brave and true and strong, What must the answer be

Three.

There is a little maid, just nine, I'm sure she loves me well; What relative is she of mine? A curtailed word will tell.

Whole.

A strange disease has striken down A man of high repute; Three famous doctors of renown Proclaim its end, beyond dispute.

Marie Thompson.

No. 8, Square.

1. A going out. 2. A metameric hydrocarbon. 3. A kind of bitter gum. 4. A devotee. 5. One who unites. 6. A lady. (Spanish).

August Prize Offers.

No premiums are offered for solutions No premiums are offered for solutions this month, but six nice prizes will be awarded for contributions received during August, as follows:

1. For the largest number of tangles of

any kind.

2. For the second largest number,
3. For the best verse puzzle of any

4. For the best form puzzle of any kind.

5. For the best transposition, in verse, having "pears, spear, pares" for its

For the best diamond, any size, con-

rot the best diamond, any size, containing the word "cat."

Contest closes August 31. All tangles must be strictly original. You may try all offers, only one prize, however, will be awarded to one puzzler.

Let every one try

June Prize Winners.

1. Old Fogy, Litchfield, Maine.
2. Ruthven, West Bethel, Maine.
3. Lizzie McIntire, Washington, D. C.
4. H. C. Conant, Palmyra, N. Y.
5. Ada Lucas, Unicoi, Tenn.
6. Emma May Field, Sharon Springs,

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Catalogue FR

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Iontgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.

How Clara Doner Doubled Her Salary

A Story of Business Success Full of Inspiration for Others

Limerick, N. Y .- (Special Correspondence)-Miss Clara E. Doner, who is here on a visit to her parents is receiving the congratulations of her friends on her is receiving the congratulations of her friends on her success in business life. She is now head bookkeeper in a business house in Rochester, N. Y., and the story how she rose to her present position, and how she qualified herself for it. is one that is full of encouragement to others. In the course of a conversation with your correspondent, Miss Doner said.



"Heft my home in Limerick because it was neces ary that I should earn my own living, and, as you now, there is absolutely no way to do that in this mall place. I first succeeded in getting a position as elessoman in a city store, but the most I could earn as \$6 a week. I decided to study and prepare mysiftors better position and after reading an adversement of the Commercial Correspondence Schools Rochester, and an offer to teach me bookkeeping free dather assurance that they would use their eneavor to place me in a position when I was qualted to keep a set of books. Fyery promise they add their assurance that they would use their eneavor to place me in a position when I was qualted to keep a set of books. Fyery promise they add me was carried out to the letter. I owe my resent position entirely to the school, and I never all be able to repay the Commercial Correspondence that they would be a subject to the schools, procured for me my present position at full provided they are also they not be a subject to the schools, procured for me my present position is head bookkeeper with a large manufacturing contract was a proper with a large manufacturing contract was a position of the most thorough the course of under the proper was to books. In fact I cannot say on much in favor of the most thorough practical dyet simple course of instruction which is concluded in the bookkeeping course as taught by correspondence by the Commercial Correspondence Schools. In favor of the work of the most thorough the subject of the most thorough the subject is study in the evenings and earn my living during the study in the evenings and earn my living during the day, and I did not pay one cent for the instruction has done for me, and all shall be glad to ameter the letters of any one who may be interested in king the course I did. They will

ookkeeping course, and I expect her to succeed just it have done it and to succees after reading the Commercial Correspondence Schools' free look, "How to Become an Expert Bookkeeper." A mitted number of these books will be sent absolutely see to ambitious persons who sincerely desire to teter their position and add to their income. Send the commercial Correspondence Schools, Today to the commercial Correspondence Schools, and receive the look by return mail. It tells you how you can learn book by return mail. It tells you how you can learn book by return mail. It tells you no may be not be not because of the commercial continues the continues of the continues

Hair on Face, Neck and Arms

Dr. Stryker's Magic Powder.

"God could not be everywhere - so He made Mothers."

Victoria Wellman.



Note-Letters requesting private reply should be addressed to Victoria Wellman, 500 Monroe Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. All letters accompanied by a stamp will receive reply in due order

Dawn's Recompense.

He begged me for the little toys at night.

That I had taken lest he play too long: The little broken toys—his sole delight, I held him close in wiser arms and strong And sang with trembling voice the even-song

Reluctantly the drowsy lids drooped low,

The while he pleaded for the boon denied

Then when he slept, sweet dream, content to know I mended them and laid them by his side; That he might find them in the early light, And wake the gladder for this joyous sight.

So, Lord, like children, at the even fall We weep for broken playthings, loath to part, While Thou, unmoved, because Thou knowest all, Dost fold us from the treasures of our heart.

And we shall find them at the morning-tide. Awaiting us, unbroke and beautified.

Margaret Houston in Ainslee's Magazine

Last Words About Feeding Babies.

Babies.

Mothers exhausted by serious drains on nerves or bodies must either partially or wholly wean a child. Partial weaning is safer if the mother is also sensible and firm concerning her own diet and refuses solids, acids, etc., to a babe. Dried crusts of home made bread much assist the teething baby.

Some people thrive best on skim milk, and many never can digest any milk. To some, eggs, either white or yolk, act as a poison. Theoretically these are ideal foods; practically every mother needs wisdom in trying what nourishes baby. I have known cases caused by prenatal shock or disgust of the mother where the person passing a feeble childhood grew up to adult years totally unable to touch meat, nauseated by its odor, and of so weak a stomach that but few foods and little of these were digested safely, and any dietic error caused terrible gastric any dietic error caused terrible gastric upset.

myset.

Some foods, like the prepared or the malted rice (ready to eat in truth) make an ideal part of baby's diet particularly for Summer. Like Shredded Wheat Biscuits these are liked by babes when served with orange juice or beef juice. Toasted whole wheat bread and a poached egg or the poached white of an egg makes a good meal and babies thus fed have firm flesh. (I speak of weanlings) and I often give beef juice, or orange juice as much as most use cream on the strained gruels used for partially weaned babies.

Keeping baby's diet to a few good safe foods and testing him on how he digests milk (I advise adding a trifle of water milk (I advise adding a trifle of water always; or adding lime water or even salt as needed for delicate stomachs) and not overfeeding him with any food, is the rule of safety for any baby under two and one-half years of age.

"Better to be despised for too anxious apprehensions than ruined by too confident a security."—Burke.

Thoughtless Mothers.

The thoughtless mother abounds and The thoughtless mother abounds and wears many guises. The one whose love is great enough to allow the needless self annihilation of "devotion" to children, whom she thus spoils by cultivating their selfishness, but not wise enough to perceive their present need of her self, or foresee their coming need of restraint or advice on moral lines, who wears a resigned smile by habit, stoops patiently over her load of fineries for her daughters or dainty dyspepsia-breeding cookery for her sons, weeps unseen over their snubs and forgetfulness and feels her only pride in their "smartness"—well, we have all DR. V. STRYKER,156 Fifth Ave., Room 614, N.Y. City. in their "smartness" -well, we have all

seen her. The thoughtlessness of this kind of mother is so nearly lovable we groan over her sweet obstinacy.

The mother who "wants to have things nice and easy" is a very different type and quite as thorough. She can look on at a child's evident illness crossly, until too late, alarmed, she asks a physician's help. She can let it rise too soon and expose others fo a dire contagious disorder and tell what a bother it has been if it carries bad after effects through life. She encourages her little ones to spy and report her neighbors' words and acts, or keep stolen toys, or be the aggressor in many bullying deeds of law-lessness. She tells them "get out and leave me alone" on Sundays and if they do go to Sunday School expects some stranger's Christian love and forbearance to do for many such children what she never does for her own. She sneers at "model mothers," openly boasts of "getting the best of pa," in financial deals on a small scale, is very given to dissatisfaction with her life's limits and never willing to bear another's burdens but always the very type of mother who is surprised when the seeds thus sown in childish hearts become evil weeds to curse and sting her latest years.

is surprised when the seeds thus sown in childish hearts become evil weeds to curse and sting her latest years.

Mothers are not called to be slaves for love and never were intended to be their children's nearest enemy by daily bad examples. Without thought the cattle breed their young naturally but the human mother must be more than an animal in order to fill her mission.

"One good mother is worth a hundred school masters."

How Shall Baby be Dressed?

The unlucky infant of that intermediate period between ye auld tyme swaddling suits and modern reform garments made a la Gabrielle (and with no tight hard bands to cause colic or rupture) needs a pitying backward glance. Well for it that its unwise parents were and came of such hardy ancestry and that it grew up free of many modern causes of mischief (notably adulterated foods) for so ill a beginning not only gave it a temper and branded babies with a reputation as "squallers," until the World and his wife firmly expected every one of a brood of squariers, until the world and his write firmly expected every one of a brood of fourteen to prove themselves lively by endless crying spells until three years old quite as they expected the large aver-age of deaths under one or under five

Away with the band as it once reigned, chief cause of baby's sorrows. With what fond anxiety I, following an aged counsellor's advice, nine times adjusted this relic of woman's inhumanity to infancy on my wriggling first born, and with tears acknowledged my defeat—nine times during that first bath given by my nervous trembling hands on the tenth day! Was ever a mother so uselessly ignorant, I groaned; but when I saw how ignorant, I groaned; but when I saw how the old woman helper managed to keep the band in rigid firmness I (always "queer" about binding the human body) rose in angry decision. So baby won a local reputation as "the most wonderfully quiet, good baby for miles round." Not one of my babies were "cross." Young mother, look not too trustingly to the old woman nurse for the best way to dress the precious baby.

woman nurse for the best way to dress the precious baby.

Provide bands, if you will, for the first month but have them soft, yielding, not prickly hard wool knit or otherwise and later on use still more elastic ones or none. Do not hem or embroider them. I once knew a case where firm muslin for sheet making purposes was employed

(Continued on Page Twenty-two)

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Young Mother's Golden Chance.



N. B. This ad cancels all former offers.

This ad cancels all former offers.

I. Book I of the Hearts-ease Advice Series on Training Young Mothers by mail tells "How to Dress the Baby."

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II. Send stamp for advice on Baby Patterns and particulars about the Training Course of Heartsease Advice Books Very cheap but very good.

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yery good.
For stamp and 5 names of mothers will send
helpful catalogue on either Gertrude or Reform Outfits for Baby.
For 30 names of young mothers and brides
and 20 cents will advise on patterns, maternity Dresses, and give a useful and heautiful
Baby Record. Every modern mother keeps
a record of Baby's sweet ways and how much
it scoligha.

on economy, health and heartsease

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One Size. Price 40 Cents. e patterns consist of 45 pieces, providing: of garments, as follows: Cloak with cap with round yee, control of the control of the

VICK PUBLISHING CO., 62 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

Heart Talks Mrs. CATHERINE WALTER

Note: The object of this department is to place all subscribers who are in need of sympathy and advice in communication with a woman of large experience and warm sympathies who will give each case her careful thought and consideration.

All communications for this department should be addressed to Mrs. Catherine Walter, 352 W. 236 Street, New York City.

Dear Friends and Sisters:—How I envy those of you who live in the country this beautiful midsummer weather. I spent the Fourth of July in an absolutely quiet country place on the brow of a hill where, to tell the truth, I had gone to escape the noise of the fireworks, and, as I sat on the grass and listened to the birds chirping, or wandered about and picked the various field flowers to take back to the various field flowers to take back to the dusty city, I felt as if I were taking in fresh draughts of life and vigor in the beautiful, pure air where no sound of grinding cars or the busy hum of labor disturbed my thoughts and where I could just rest—rest as I looked up at the blue sky and across miles of rolling country, with its green grass and waving trees bringing messages of peace to my wearied mind and body. Our poet, Longfellow, says:

If thou art worn and hard beset With sorrows thou wouldst e'en forget, Go to the hills and woods; no tears Dim the sweet look that nature wears.

And that is my advice to all who need rest of mind and body—Mrs. W.

L. M.:—Your letter received in which you say that you are very anxious to fit yourself to become a teacher, but that your parents object as they say you could learn some business in a much shorter time and be helping to make your own liwing instead of being merely an expense to them during the four years at Normal College. pense to them Normal College.

Normal College.

Of course there is a great deal to be said on both sides. I understand your ambition to be a teacher for I had the same ambition when I first began to teach.

But I was also very fond of children and had a great deal of patience, and really loved to teach. But without these qualifications you will find teaching very

really loved to teach. But without these qualifications you will find teaching very wearing and often very thankless—it is so in any case, especially in large cities where classes are large and owing to the mixture of races and characters it is hand to keep order. A delicate girl cannot stand the strain, but if one is tolerably robust they become accustomed to it.

Now, on the other hand, you say you have a number of younger sisters and that is why your parents want you to take up something else—stenography, for instance. Of course, you ought to try and help your parents who have done so much for you, and as the younger sisters grow up they will make more expense, and if anything should happen to your parents before you finish the Normal course you would be unprepared for any position. Still, I would not say anything to decide you one way or the other, only I would place all the objections before you, and if your parent's wishes do not have sufficient weight to outweigh the advantages you expect to derive from becoming a teacher you must take your own way in the matter. A year or two at High School would not hurt you and then you might take up some business as you are still very young. Think it over well before deciding.—Mrs. W.

Dear Mrs. Walter:—I have read your letters in yick's Family Magazine and thought I would

Dear Mrs. Walter:—I have read your letters in Vick's Family Magazine and thought I would ask you to give me your advice in regard to what I am going to tell you about.

I was left an orphan when I was quite young and lived with some relatives who took me, as they said, out of charity because I had no home. I went to school, but had to work in the house as my cousins looked down on me because they thought I was poor and was dependent on their mother. They treated me more as if I were a hired stranger than their own flesh and blood and as I grew older this made me feel very unhappy. They were just talking about my going out to carn my own living when an old aunt died this Spring and left me all her money. Everyone was surprised as she had never made much fuss about me and indeed, had kept very much to herself. They all treat me very differently now from what they did when they thought I was a poor relation, even my cousin's beau coming to tell me that he liked me best all the time.

But I am sick of them all and want to get away ently now from what they did when they thought I was a poor relation, even my cousin's beau for you to follow.

This distraction of energy and fruitless time.

But I am sick of them all and want to get away and do something for myself. I was always contained by the result of an over-fatigued nervous

Dear Friends and Sisters:—How I envy iose of you who live in the country this eautiful midsummer weather. I spent be Fourth of Iuly in an absolutely quiet of you advise me to do?—Midfred.

Mildred:—I was very pleased to hear of your unexpected good fortune in having that money left to you by your aunt, and will try and advise you how to use it to the best advantage for yourself. You are still rather young to go off by your-self into the world, but if you have the ambition to do something you will probably have the courage to carry it out. If I were in your place, I should go to a good business college, there is probably one in your nearest town, and set my mind to studying hard at whatever sub-iect you wish to take up. If you gre in mind to studying hard at whatever subject you wish to take up. If you are in earnest you are sure to succeed, and at the end of a year you will probably be able to take a good position and need not use your aunt's money, but let it stay in some good savings bank and draw interest, and as you can save money from your salary you can add to it. You should do this while you are young and strong, and then if you should fall ill you will have something to depend on. As to the house, I should try and rent that, even if you do not get very much for it, as it would pay for your board while you are going to college. Is there not some good and honest business man or woman whom you could talk to about or woman whom you could talk to about these things. You might tell them your these things. You might tell them your plans and perhaps they might help you carry them out, but do not let anyone have your money, on any pretext what-ever. I suppose the money is left in trust until you are eighteen.

Do not be hard on your relatives, for

Do not be hard on your relatives, for after all they gave you a home, even though you paid for it by working for them. But I think it is wise to try and get new associates and new surroundings, only be very careful to raise and not lower yourself in your choice of friends and acquaintances. Young girls are apt to be led away by anyone who are apt to be led away by anyone who flatters them, but such persons are not their friends, as they find out sooner or later, to their cost. Wherever you go, keep in touch with your church and your minister and keep up your ambition to make something of yourself with God's help. I should be pleased to hear from you again.—Mrs. W.

to hear from you again.—Mrs. W.'
Mrs. V.:—You say in your letter that
you are discouraged and everything
seems to have come to a standstill in
your life and you cannot see any prospect ahead of you. You say you cannot
seem to strike the road that leads to
happiness or prosperity and you are in
an unhappy, unsettled condition of
mind. mind.

Although it seems unkind to say so the fault lies with yourself—to a great extent, in any case, though there may be

extent, in any case, though there may be some circumstances that you do not mention that are influencing you. But we make our own conditions, subject of course to certain hereditary influences. But these latter can also be modified, or encouraged according as they are harmful or beneficial.

The more you fret and worry, the more perplexed you will be, and you will not advance one step. The only thing to do is to go into the silence, that is get away from all distracting outward conditions and gather your wandering thoughts together and just remain perfectly quiet for a time, not even thinking. When you are perfectly calm in mind and body, pray God to show you what is best to do, and have absolute confidence that he will show you. You will feel soothed and show you. You will feel soothed and refreshed and if you have prayed in faith you will find things will be made plainer to you and some way will be opened

system, and the silence is the best cure system, and the shence is the best cure for that. If you could get away from everyone each day, if only for half an hour and remain prefectly quiet, not even rocking your chair, you would find a wonderful improvement in your mental and physical condition. Try it —Mrs. W. and physical condition; try it .- Mrs. W.

In answer to correspondents from Caldwell, N. J., I would say that we do not recommend patent medicines in this department.—Mrs. W.

Franco-Swiss Workers.

It is a well known fact that Switzerland is the home and the cradle of embroidery workers, most of whom start almost in their infancy as helpers to the father, or other head of the family.

The education for this work is almost part of the existence of the Swiss people,

whether on farm or in factory.

In many instances it was taken up as a secondary occupation, but with the increased demand and the appreciation for high art effects in embroideries, it has been raised to the level of an artistic

The American tourist in Switzerland, regards a visit to the Embroidery Section of St. Gal as interesting and instructive; of St. Gal as interesting and instructive; for disclosed to him is personal skill, and artistic sense coupled with mechanical ingenuity, which together produce most dainty and simple, as well as elaborate and gorgeous art designs.

Repeated attempts have been made in this country to initiate fine Swiss Franchis

Repeated attempts have been made in this country to imitate fine Swiss Embroideries. Prompted by the spirit of competition, German machines were brought to this country handled by untained, cheap labor, but all these attempts proved bungling imitations; because the dainty touch of the individual worker who created the exquisite pattern exitch by etitch was lacking.

because the dainty touch of the individual worker who created the exquisite pattern stitch by stitch was lacking.

The high appreciation of the American lady for creations of taste in dress and dress; accessories and the great demand for the high class Swiss embroideries for export to the United States suggested the migration of several families of these embroiderers with necessary Swiss machines and accessories. They started in a modest way in West Hoboken, N. J., producing the beautiful art effects on the charming fabrics of their native land.

The struggle for recognition was so difficult that a union of interests was needed to maintain their existence, and as every struggle creates a master, so in this instance it came in the person of Emil Kuenzler, Jr., a young man full of courage and thorough in his handicraft, the son and grandson of eminent embroiderers, born almost next to an embroidery machine; his toy at first, yet becoming the staff of his future career.

Sufficient years of life in America with the spirit of enterprise as an incentive he united these embroiderers forming the Franco-Swiss Community of West Hobeken, N. J.

Excepting for the picturesque land-

Franco-Swiss Community of West Hoboken, N. J.

Excepting for the picturesque landscape of Switzerland the visitor to the Community finds the same interesting features of the expert embroiderers that he seeks in Switzerland.

The work is most fascinating to follow. An expert sits at the end of a machine about sixteen feet long, with the design to be worked stretched out before him. The cloth upon which the embroidery is worked is stretched on the frame of the machine four and a half yards long, held much like on a hand stretching frame. The worker starts to embroider the pattern before him each action of needle being duplicated fourteen times on the machine. on the machine.

The Embroiderer by the pressure of a lever with one foot brings forward a gripper which takes the end of the needle gripper which takes the end of the needle after it has passed through the cloth. The needles are short and threaded in the middle, pointed at both ends. When by another foot lever action the needles pierce the cloth again while the gripper on the opposite sides takes it and carries it to the end of the thread. The mechanical action is an exact duplication of hand cal action is an exact duplication of hand work, and no artistic effects can be produced otherwise. The frame holding the cloth, moves at almost any angle, and guided in its action by the skilled hand of the trained Swiss Embroiderer, heavy underlay effects and openwork creations are possible and appear simple at his hands

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THE HOUSEHOLD



A Dog's Broken Leg.

MRS. S. A. MADDOCK.

MRS. S. A. MADDOCK.

An article in Vick's Magazine some time ago, entitled "Nature's Skill in Surgery," told of some one finding a frog's leg that had been broken and healed up of itself. Our old dog Danger, a year ago last fall, had one leg run over with a load of hay, and one hind leg broken in the fleshy part, half way between the knee and hip. It was broken so badly it dangled back and forth when he moved. But the skin was not broken. He was then over twelve years old. The men folks said he would have to be shot, but put it off until, it seemed to be doing so so well that it wasn't done at all. It never even swelled to amount to any thing. And he did not keep entirely still, though of course he did not move as much as usual. And would yelp sharply every time he lay down or got up. But that leg healed and what is more is not even crooked. He is alive yet. The ridge around where it was broken is there yet; otherwise one could not tell it had been broken. Nothing whatever was done for it. I fed him entirely on milk.

Left=Overs of Fat.

FROM "LEFT OVERS MADE PALATABLE."

Do not throw away scraps of fat. The grease that accumulates on top of soup stock, bits of suet from roasts and steak, sausage and bacon drippings, the fat on top of the gravy from a roast, even mutton drippings, which some cooks despise, can be saved and converted into a pail of drippings that will do all sorts of excellent service. Keep a fat jar as you do a receptacle for stock pot materials. See that it is scrupulously clean and set it in a cool place. Empty it twice a week in summer and once in winter. Take all the scraps, put them through a meat chopper and set over the fire in a saucepan with enough cold water to cover them. Let them cook till the fat is melted and the water almost evaporated. Strain and press all the fat from the scraps. When this forms into a solid cake, lift it off, put with it any fat that requires clarifying and do it altogether. Pour over it a pint of boiling water, add a teaspoonfull of salt and-boil it uncovered for an hour. Set the saucepan where it will cool as quickly as possible and lift the cake of fat as soon as it hardens. Scrape the sediment from the bottom, melt again, letting all the water cook out of it. Strain through two folds of cheesecloth, and the tat will be ready

dens. Scrape the sediment from the bottom, melt again, letting all the water cook out of it. Strain through two folds of cheesecloth, and the lat will be ready for frying. If only a teacup of fat is added to this supply once a week, it will save the buying of fat for frying purposes, even in a large family. Keep it clean by straining carefully every time it is used.

clean by straining carefully every time it is used.

Keep in another jar a different supply of fat, the fine flavored drippings of pork or beef for frying potatoes and various foods that call for sauted treatment. If it is very brown or holds water in it, treat to a boiled bath as for frying fat and you will have a dish of drippings that excels even the traditionally fine quality of salt pork. When fat becomes too dark for frying, and pieces accumulate which are not fit to add to the frying material, clarify it occasionally and save it for soap grease. A ten-cent can of lye and the accumulation of two months' unavailable fat will make sixteen pounds of excellent soap, suitable for laundry, cleaning and sink purposes. Half an hour's work will accomplish the job and you will have a pan full of fine, firm white jelly ready to be cut into cakes.

The Weekly Washing.

Written for Vick's Family Magazine.

There are hard and easy ways to do almost everything, and the weekly washing may be considerably lightened by laving the proper utensils, and adopting labor saving methods. A very conven-

ient arrangement for a wash room was seen recently, when a small shed room was seen recently, when a small shed room was fitted up for that purpose. A cook stove that had refused to bake, and had been discarded on that account, occupied been discarded on that account, occupied one corner, and a corner cupboard held the starch, bluing, soap, clothes pins and other things needed for this work. There were two set tubs on one side of the room made of heavy board so securely fastened that leaking was impossible. A faucet was placed near the bottom of each tub so the dirty water might be drawn out into buckets without lifting or moving the tubs. One who has tried these set tubs has no desire to return to the slipping, sliding kind that vex the housekeeper. When the washing is done and the tubs dried out, one is used to keep the dirty clothes in, the other holds the wringer, and a cover is put on to keep the dust out.

The following method of washing is

wringer, and a cover is put on to keep the dust out.

The following method of washing is considered the best after years of trial and experimenting. Separate the clothes the evening before the washing is done, and put everything except the flannel and colored clothes in clear water to soak. Heat enough water in the boiler to boil the first lot without crowding, and dissolve enough Gold Dust washing powder in it to make a strong suds. When it reaches the scalding point, put in the finest, whitest pieces, soaping wrist bands and other soiled parts. Push the clothes down frequently, and boil fifteen minutes. Take them out in a tub and slightly rub any pieces that need it. Put the second lot of clothes into the boiler and proceed as before. If the washing is so large that there is a third lot of clothes, prepare a clean suds like the first. Wash the colored clothes in the same water where the first white clothes are washed. Rinse thoroughly, starch and hang on the line. This is a quick and easy way. This is a quick and easy way

What Every House-wife Needs.

SARA H. HENTON.

Written for Vick's Family Magazine.

Written for Vick's Family Magazine.

I get so many inquiries in regard to the cleaning of silver. Housekeepers say it is one of the most laborious duties to undertake to scrub and rub the sideboard of silver the old way and beg me to send an easier method if I know of one. Several say send the recipe to "Vick's Magazine" as we take it, so I give a most excellent method easy and quickly done, no whiting used. Silver should never be rubbed with flannel or cotton cloth. When not used, it will become tarnished if exposed to the air. When not used to keep it in good condition wrap each piece in white tissue paper.

per.

A young married woman finds herself supplied with numerous bridal presents and the array of silver becomes an endless duty to care for it, at least they write and tell me so. Instead of polishing each piece, the éntire collection can be cleaned as effectively as if several hours had been devoted to its grooming.

Put the silver in a cedar tub, as it becomes scratched if put in metal, cover it with hot water in which a teaspoonful of borax has been dissolved. It must be taken out immediately and laid on a soft linen cloth, and rub each piece quickly

linen cloth, and rub each piece quickly with a perfectly dry chamois skin. It will look like new and even plated ware treated thus looks new.

Home Remedies.

Every household should have its case remedies for the every day ills and cidents. This case may be an elaborate of remedies for the every day ills and accidents. This case may be an elaborate medicine chest with all the improvements that modern skill can devise, or it may be only a box with a hinged cover and fitted with shelves, which forms a safe cupboard when nailed to the wall or set upon a shelf out of the reach of children's hands.

Whatever the case may be, the contents should be carefully selected. Clean strips of old linen for cuts and sores,

bandages for sprains, and soft flannel pieces for hot applications, will be found in clean boxes to protect them from

A stick of home-made sticking plaster for the old gentleman who thinks that the old remedies are best, a jar of calendula cerate for all purposes where a soft salve is needed, and a bottle of liquid court-plaster called New Skin, instead of the old kind which will persist in get-ting stiff and uncomfortable after it is applied to the flesh, will furnish all that is needed for sores, cuts, cracked fingers,

is needed for sores, cuts, cracked fingers, etc.

An excellent preparation for bruises and lameness is saltpetre dissolved in vinegar. Put in all that will dissolve, and use freely externally.

A jar of cold cream for chapped hands, and to use as a skin food and protector for the face, should also be found among these essential articles. A box of Mennen's borated talcum powder for chafing in hot weather and to allay the burning sensation produced by exposure to wind and sun. It is also excellent for tender feet and is less expensive than the powders sold for that purpose. It is sifted on the feet and into the stockings before putting them on. Be sure to get Mennen's borated talcum as there is a great difference in such powders and this one is perfectly safe. A bottle of lime-water should be in the case, as it is so good to mix with a little sweet oil for burns, or to use for sweetening the baby's bottle. A few drops in the milk is good for the little one's stomach.

Tincture of arnica, spirits of camphor, a mild laxative, a stimulant (in case of

Ittle one's stomach.

Tincture of arnica, spirits of camphor, a mild laxative, a stimulant (in case of accidents requiring it), and perhaps a few other remedies that are stand-bys in the family, will complete a collection that will meet every need except the severe cases that require the attention of a physican

Philadelphia Ice Cream.

One quart cream, one scant cup sugar; flavor to taste. This is a name generally applied in this country to all ice creams made with pure cream and no eggs. There are three ways of making this ice (Continued on page twenty-three.)

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Apple Jelly.

MRS. C. P. THRASHER.

MRS. C. P. THRASHER.

Whenever I pare apples for pies or sauce I save the parings, cover them with water and let stand until the next day.

Then pour off the water, strain, add sugar and boil into jelly.

In this way I keep my family supplied with all the jelly they want with only the expense of a little sugar.

Johnny Cake.

MRS. E. LUCK.

Take one quart of sour milk, one salt-spoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of but-ter or lard, one scant cup of sugar, one pint of flour, two level teaspoonfuls of soda, and fine corn meal enough to

Mix the butter in the sugar as for cake.

Moisten the soda in a little milk or
water. Bake in three pie tins, in a quick
oven, about thirty minutes.

Plain Cake.

SARAH ASLAKSON

One cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of lard or butter, one egg, one cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour sitted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flavor with one teaspoonful of lemon or

flavor with one teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla, put in oven to bake.

Chocolate filling—One cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, one-half teaspoonful of butter, six tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, stir all together, put on stove to boil; boil until it strings off the spoon, take off stove and spread on the cake. the cake

How We Cook Rolled Oats.

MRS. D. H. MIDDLETON

To one quart of cold or slightly warm water, add two teacups rolled oats; set it on the back of range and cook slowly; let boil ten or fifteen minutes; add a pinch of salt, and one half cup of sweet cream; leave on the fire long enough to cook cream, and serve with cream and sugar.

Quick Pudding.—After dinner is well on the way, stir together one scant cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one egg, one cup sweet milk, two teaspoons baking powder, flour for not too stiff batter and any kind of flavoring desired, bake in a shallow bread pan and when done cut in squares and serve hot with sauce, made of one pint of boiling water, one half cup sugar, butter size of a walnut, and one tablespoon of flour or corn starch, flavor with lemon or vanilla.

Light bread from "Veast Foam"—

Light bread from "Yeast Foam" Light bread from "Yeast Foam".—So many of our friends say "Your bread is so good, how do you make it?" And when Isay: "I use yeast foam" they will exclaim "why, I don't have any luck with yeast foam." So thinking some of the friends we never see, might like to know how we use it too, I will send it to them.

For a large baking (eight loaves) take one pint of potato water and a cup of mashed potatoes saved from the dinner supply and when cool enough add one half cake of yeast foam, keep in a warm place, and at night add one pint warm water and flour for a stiff sponge; let rise over night and in the morning, warm flour, add salt, one-half cup sugar and one half cup lard, (if liked); let raise and knead once, when light again mold in the pans. Save a piece of dough for next baking as it makes much the best bread, in fact we save the fresh dough for several bakings in cool weather; it does not hurt to let it freeze.

I think the secret in using yeast foam is not to use too much. For a large baking (eight loaves) take

and sprinkle the hensand nest once every week until chicks are hatched, one will have no trouble with mites or lice on chicks; I set my hens the second time in same nests and am not bothered.

If troubled with a cough, from a cold, wring a cloth from cold water and apply to the throat with a large dry one pinned over it as tight as can be with comfort, in a very short time you will be able to lie down and sleep in peace.

When making bread, as you put it in the tins before baking cut off a piece as large as a good sized biscnit and drop in the flour bin for next baking; that with a very small amount of yeast will serve to make the bread very much better; soak with the yeast in warm water when wented

To Prevent Moths.

MRS. E. ROUNDS.

If a moth miller is seen in a closet, it is a good plan to burn a little camphor gum very promptly, this simple precaution, if taken very early in the spring, will rid that closet of moths for the sea-

Bran Coffee

F. M. C.

Two quarts of wheat bran, two cups oat Two quarts of wheat bran, two cups oat flake, one cup corn meal, mix with one cup cooking molasses warmed and thinned with one-half cup of hot water. Rub and mix with the hands until every particle is dampened, then brown in the oven as you would the real coffee berry. Use as much as you like for a drawing as it is a very healthful drink.

To Remove a Birthmark.

MRS. A. BRALEY.

MRS. A. BRALEY.

When our first child was born there was a red spot on his nose which increased in size as he grew. It was, as near as I can remember, almost as large as a silver dime and it was slightly raised above the surrounding surface. When he was three or four years' old a lady told me milk weed would take it off. I broke off a stem, rubbed the milk over the place which blistered it and when the skin peeled off, the place was paler, when it healed, applied again and so on until cured. on until cured.

Recipe for Canned Corn.

MRS. GRACE CARD.

For two gallons of corn cut from the cob, use one ounce of tartaric acid.

After the corn is cut from the cob cook

cob, use one ounce of tartaric acid.
After the corn is cut from the cob cook it as for table but do not season. When the corn is nearly done put in the tartaric acid. Cook a few minutes longer and then seal in glass cans same as fruit.
When you open it pour the corn in colander and pour a dipper of water over it and let drain, then put in kettle with water and one-fourth teaspoon of soda, let cook up and taste to see if the sour taste is taken out, if not put in another pinch of soda. (Be careful not to get in enough soda to taste). Season with butter, salt, cream or milk, and you will say it is very good and much easier than the old way of cooking in the cans. I have never lost a can put up in this way and it is always liked.

I am a subscriber of "Vick's Family Magazine" and like it very much.

How to Pack Butter.

MRS. M. H. VERCLER.

makes much the best bread, in fact we save the fresh dough for several bakings in cool weather; it does not hurt to let it freeze.

I think the secret in using yeast foam is not to use too much.

To Prevent Lice on Chicks.

MRS. F. J. METCALF.

When setting hens, if one puts dry ashes in the bottom of nest, then straw, or litter of some kind, then the eggs,

Lemon Pies.

CONSTANT READER

Juice of two lemons, one and one half eups of sugar, yolks of six eggs, one cup of flour (measured before sitted), and three pints of boiling water. Cook, stirring constantly so that the custard will be smooth, and will not scorch. A double boiler, or a pail set in a vessel of boiling water is best to cook such things in

Bake the crusts for three pies and fill them with the mixture. Put in hot oven to set. Use the whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth with one cup of sugar on top of the pies. Put in oven and let remain until they are a light brown.

Some Ideas From California.

GEORGIANA S. TOWNSEND.

In southern California we learn to do without ice as the price is very high. Of the Mexicans, we have learned to hang an olla full, of water in a shady place where it is draughty. Personally, I do not like the taste of olla water. It tastes of the pottery, but it is certainly cool. But this principle we apply daily. Every evening we draw a pitcher of water, set it on the open ledge of a north window. The the open ledge of a north window. The drop of temperature at night cools the water to a most acceptable freshness. On this same ledge is the pan of milk, over the top a cloth which has been wrung out of cold water, is tightly stretched. Result, cold milk kept sweet. The butter is rolled in a wet cloth also, and put on this same generous ledge. Back of the window is a hook where I hang meats or anything which can be hung up in that way. For instance I wash lettuce clean, put it in a scrim bag and hang it on the hook. The damp lettuce hanging in the draught is kept cool and crisp. A north window open, a shelf, and a hook, north window open, a shelf, and a hook, with a currrent of air, and one has a charmingly effective and inexpensive "ice" chest.

"ice" chest.

Javelle water is a commodity I keep on hand in a jug. Directions for making it are on a can of Chloride of Lime, I use a little to clean the insides of vases. I find it very valuable in using on enamel wear. When anything burns, do not scrao the dish, as that cracks the enamel, and soon there is a hole, but pour over the bottom of the dish some Javelle water, and let stand for several hours. Then pour off, and your dish has nothing burned left upon it.

I use it also on sinks, wash basins and bath tub to remove discolorations.

"Ball Room to Hell"

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For Marion's Sake

The lonely white road wound up and | a little wayside station rose on our left. up endlessly before me, the sun beat on my head mercilessly, and the flies buzzed into my face in a manner only cyclists can appreciate.

tandem seemed to increase weight as I plugged slowly forward, until
I was almost tempted to think some

weight as I pingged slowly forward, until I was almost tempted to think some demon of spite had got astride the vacant back saddle.

Over two miles of ascent still to go and then that little lane, a couple of hundred yards of level way, and Marion's home would be reached—my goal.

I should explain that the young lady in question was my fiancee, and that we were to be married toward the end of the year. She lived with her father and aunt in a pretty little house just beyond the brow of the hill up which I was toling; at the foot of it, behind me, lay Ellingham, while in the distance could be seen the haze of smoke which hung over busy Birmingham.

"A trying climb this, sir!" said a

"A trying climb this, sir!" said a voice, suddenly, at my side.

A good-looking, clean-shaven young fellow was breaking into a trot to keep

new was breaking into a trot to keep up with me.

"May I suggest, sir," he continued,
"if you will excuse a stranger, that if you will allow me to mount, you will lessen your work, you would also do me a great favor, we are going in the same direction." direction.

direction."
"By all means," I responded, gladly, bringing the tendem to a halt at the side of the path. "I am going as far as of the path. Woodview.''

Woodview?" said the young man with a start, looking at me with sudden

If you will allow me," said the young man, "I will mount in front. I am heavier than you are; it will make us travel better.

Very good," I answered, seeing force

of his remark

of his remark.

How that fellow could go! Onward and upward we flew; at length, in spite of the heat, his energy infected me, and I found myself ankling away eagerly.

Before us the hill dipped at a steeper gradient into the flat country beyond, while, just in front of us to right, I could see the line of trees which ran along the large to Marian's horse. lane to Marion's home.
"We are nearly at my destination now,"

I said, as he swung low over the handle bars and began to pedal more rapidly than ever.

than ever.

"Yes, indeed," he replied. "Hullo, man, steady!" I cried," you will go past the lane at this rate."

"Oh, no, I shall slow up soon enough."

"I say," I cried again, "can't you pull up, here's the turn."

For answer he only worked harder.

np, here's the turn."

For answer he only worked harder. The machine swerved slightly as I endeavored to guide it round.

"Steady," he roared, "or you will be killed." In another moment we were far down the road in a whirl of dust.

"What do you mean by this conduct!" I exclaimed now thoroughly angry.

"Don't try to stop now," he answered doggedly, "we shall both be killed if you do, and that would mar your satisfaction at finishing me. But let me beg of you," he continued earnestly, "not to make a fuss when we get to the bottom. Don't tell anyone about this ride," he glanced over his shoulder for a moment; glanced over his shoulder for a moment; "for Marion's sake. I can't explain

now."
"What on earth do you mean?" I cried

in utter astonishment.
"I can't explain now," he repeated,
"you will know all later on."
Now a lumbering load of hay appeared
before us, zigzagging down, the steep

incline.

He rang the bell madly, but the lethargic countryman could not be aroused.

How the mad rider did it, I do not know, calculating the position to a nicety, he shot through the couple of feet of space allowed us in safety, the hay sweeping our faces as we did so.

We scarcely heard the growling exclamation of the driver; we must have been a quarter of a mile away before he had finished.

Then the descent became less steep, as it sloped toward the level country.

Suddenly my companion sat up, and the hiss of the brake told me that our

journey was at an end.

Pulling up by the side of the road, we dismounted, covered with dust and streaming with perspiration.

"We part here," said the madman for that he was one I was by this time firmly

convinced.
"I am more grateful to you than I can "I am more grateful to you than I can-tell for the assistance you have given me. You have, you will be glad to hear, done a service for one you love. Good-bye sir"-stretching out his hand—"I am sincerely sorry for the trouble I have given you."

I found myself shaking hands with this

Tround myself shading hands with this strange man in silent amazement.
"But tell me—" I began.
"Nothing now," he interrupted promptly; "it would be neither advisable promptly; "it won

A long whistle sounded down the line started, and again wishing me ad "Cood-bye," he ran toward the

station.

The train came slowly to a standstill and I saw him spring lightly into it. He turned slightly as he did so, and I saw that he now wore a light beard.

What did it all mean? At all events here I was, I had to face a mile and a half of stiff hill, puzzled, dust-covered and tired as I was. and tired as I was

and tired as I was.

There was nothing for it, so I started stiffly to face my task.

At length I arrived at Woodview; Marion was in the garden talking earnestly

ion was in the galaxies to her father.

As the gate swung open they turned towards me. What was this? No sign of pleasure on their white faces,

pleasure on their white faces.

"How are you, my boy," said Mr. Duncan kindly. Then turning to his daughter he continued: "Do as you think best, Marion, I can trust you to act rightly" and without another word he entered the house.

"Marion, dear, what is the matter?" I asked anxiously.

"Oh, Jack, I can't tell you," said the girl with a sob; "but we musn't be engaged any more—we mustn't really—it's for your sake, Jack, indeed it is, but I must break it off." I cried aghast.

I must break it off."
"Marion, what is it?" I cried aghast.
"I can't tell you, dear, you'll know soon enough, to-night perhaps, but you must take this now"—and she drew a flashing circlet from her hand.
"Has it anything to do with the fellow I met on the road?" I asked, my head in

whirl from all the strange events of the

afternoon.

"'What fellow?'' said Marion, eagerly.
I then told her what had happened and

I then told her what had happened and described the man I had met.

"Yes," she said; when I had finished,
"that must have been Dick, my stepbrother—you know I have often spoken about him—and you helped him"—after a pause—"yes, I do thank you—and now, dear, please go; I want to be alone."
And I went, sorely stricken and puzzled.
I walked back to the town slowly. The newspaper boys were shouting, "Speshull" with more than ordinary eagerness.

eagerness.
"Great robbery in Birmingham. thousand pounds stolen. Escape of the criminals!"

Hastily buying a paper I tore it open.
I somehow felt that here was a key to the

mystery.

There it was, sure enough, in white

and black.

"A daring robbery has been perpetrated on the well-known firm of Messrs, Trucott & Willis of Birmingham, whereby they have lost a sum of about £10,000. If appears that to meet some special calls gold to the above amount had been placed in the firm's safe the night before last.

"Besides the partners, but two men, Henry Thomas and Richard Trent"—Heavens! that was Marion's brother—"both trusted employes, had access to

he shot through the couple of feet of space allowed us in safety, the hay sweeping our faces as we did so.

We scarcely heard the growling exclamation of the driver; we must have been a quarter of a unite away before he had finished.

Then the descent became less steep, as it sloped toward the level country.

Before us a railroad line wound through the fields, while the tall signal posts of

police went to arrest him at his lodgings, he had fled. He had, however, the audacity to address a letter to the firm, declaring that he was innocent."

That was all, but it was enough. I had

helped a criminal to escape. I had seen his disguise as he entered the train. At all events I could put the police on his track. Stay!—Marion's brother—his words came back to me. "Don't tell anyone about this ride, for Marion's I had seen

I rose next morning and set about my I rose next morning and set about my business with a heavy heart. I had never for an instant wavered in my feelings towards my financee, and now that I knew all, I was determined to go out to Woodview as soon as possible and set things straight between us.

It was with a sigh of relief that at four o'clock I turned the key in my desk and set out on my mission.

set out on my mission.

Again I traversed that long white hill, but in a very different mood from that of the day before. Then all was well, now a cloud of trouble hung over the house

There she was in the garden;

Interesting was in the garden, I almost fancied that she was waiting for me.

I need not go into our conversation during the next half hour, it suffices to say that as we sat there together in the

evening sunlight something again spark-led on the third finger of her left hand.

The gate swung open.
"A telegraph boy," cried Marion;
what can it be?"

"Miss Duncan, ninepence to pay for delivery," said the stolid youth.

Marion seized the envelope and tore it open with trembling fingers, then, with a glad cry, she handed me the slip of

paper.
"Have caught the thief.—Dick."
"Leep the change," I cried

"Have caught the thier,—Dick.
"Here, boy, keep the change," I cried joyfully, tossing a half crown to the youngster, who pocketed it with a grin.
"Father, father, come here, it's all

right!"
Mr. Duncan appeared at the door.
"It's all right, father. Dick is innocent and he has caught the thief; see, here is his telegram.
"Thank Heaven," said Mr. Duncan fervently; "I am as glad for your sake, my dear girl, as for him, and you, my dear tellow," he said, turning to me, "you did not desert us in our trouble." For answer Marion shyly held out her left hand. "Ah, I see," said her father, smiling. "Well, Jack is no fair weather friend—now, I suppose, neither of you

smiling. "Well, Jack is no fair weather friend—now, I suppose, neither of you want me particularly just now."



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1914 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Home Dressmaking HINTS BY MAY MANTON.



House Jacket 4990.

To Be Made With Three-Quarter or Full Length Sleeves.

Nothing makes a more attractive effect than a dainty house jacket that is shapely and graceful. This one also is simple and practical and is made with the wide roll over collar that is so much more beathful and comfortable for morning wear than the high stock. In the case of the model the material is dotted lawn with banding of embroidery and the sleeves are made in three-quarter length, inished with frills, but there are almost countless variations that can be made, and when a plainer sleeve is liked the full length bishop sort, shown in the back view, can be used.

The jacket is made with fronts, backs and underarm gores, the fronts being gathered at their upper edges, so hanging in graceful folds. The sleeves are in one piece each, full both at the shoulders and at their lower edges.

coges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 44 yards 37,4 yards 32 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide with two yards for banding.

The pattern 4990 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.



Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist 4972.

To Be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

To Be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

Dainty blouses, finely tucked, make attractive features of the season and are to be seen both the season and are to be seen both IT in one is adepted to a line and pay soft, this silks. This one is adepted to all available fabries and can be made either lined or unlined, but in the case of the model combines Persian lawn with trimming of embroidery and lace insertion, and is made without the foundation. There is a wide box plait at the front, made in regulation shirt waist style, which can be trimmed as illustrated or left plain as may be preferred. The tucks at the back extend from shoulders to waist line but those at the front form a yoke and provide becoming fuiness below the stitchings.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, fronts and back, and is closed at the centre front either invisibly as illustrated, or by means of buttons and button-holes worked through the centre of buttons and button-holes worked through the centre of the box plait. The gleeven are full at the shoulders and also at the edges of the deep cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4% yards 21, 3 yards 27 or 2% yards 44 inches wide with § yards of all-over material and three.

The pattern 4972 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 38, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

Negligee Room Gown 4966.

Negligee Room Gown 4966.

Negligees that can he worn in the privacy of one's own agrees that can he worn in the privacy of one's own agree that the least season and invite rest and relaxation are both fashionable and sensible. This one is tasteful in the extreme and provides graceful and becoming lines As illustrated it is made of pale blue cashmere with banding of black overlaid with fancy braid, but all those materials in vogue for gowns of the sort are appropriate, and the trimming can be any banding that may be preferred. The sleeves in the case of the model are pointed but can be left plain as shown in the back view

The gown is made with fronts and back, the fronts being tucked at the shoulders, the backs laid in inverted plaits, that are pressed flat. The sleeves are in one piece each.

he piece each.
The quantity of material required for the medium see is 9 yards 27, 8½ yards 32 or 7 yards 44 inches wide, tith 6¾ yards of banding 2 inches wide to trim as illtrated.

ustrated. The pattern 4966, is cut in three sizes small, medium and large corresponding to 34, 38 and 42 inch bust



Pattern 4982

Blouse or Shirt Waist Called the "Buster Brown." 4982

To Be Made With Straight or Rolled Over Collar and Cuffs and Worn Over or Under the Skirt.
The blouse that can be worn either over or under the skirt makes one of the latest decrees of fashion and is adapted to many uses. This one includes wide tucks at the shoulders, and allows a choice of the rolled over or plain collar and cuffs. In the case of the model the material is white Madras, but all those that are in vogue for separate waists and shirt waist dresses are correct. The double box plait effect at the finet produced by the wide tucks are peculiarly desirable, waistig made with fronts, given by the narrow tucks, is a feature, and the lines produced by the wide tucks are peculiarly desirable.

able.

The waist is made with fronts and back and includes sleeves that are full at both shoulders and wrists. At the waist is a shaped belt with pointed ends.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21, 3½ yards 27 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

wide. The pattern 4982 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.



Pattern 5055

Girl's Blouse with Plaited Skirt. 5055.

of Embroidered French Pique



Pattern 5000

Blouse Jacket 5000.

Pattern 4996.

Nine Gored Umbrella Skirt 4996.

The tendency to snug hips with voluminous folds at the lower portion of the skirt increases as the season advances. The effect is obtained in almost number-less ways but none is better liked for the simple walks at the belt. The gores are all carefully singled and fall in graceful folds while the fact that they are also-intely smooth over the hips renders the model a most desirable one both for stout women and for the short ones, to both of whom anything that adds to the size or detracts from the height is apt to be unbecoming. All suiting materials can be utilized, the model being an especially desirable one for the linen and other washable fabrics which shortly will be in such demand.

The skirt is cut in nine gores, which are narrow at the top and wider at the bottom, the many seams giving a slender effect, and can be laid in inverted plaits or cut in habit style at the back as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11½ yards 21 or 27 or 5½ yards 44 inches wide when material has figure or nap. 7½ yards 21, 5½ yards 27 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide when material has figure or nap. 125 yards 45 and 125 yards 45 yards

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For Marion's Sake

(Continued from page fourteen)

Continued from page fourteen)

The short account of his adventures, told us by Dick Trent himself, is the best way in which I can tell this story.

"You know I lodged with Thomas," he began. "A quiet, decent sort of fellow. On the day he bolted I went out before him, but having forgotten my gloves, I ran back. I found him closing a small strong leather bag. He seemed greatly put out at my reappearance, but I thought nothing of it at the time.

"When I returned from the office, as you know, he was not there. Although I had not the slightest idea of the truth, I took a look through his papers, to see if he had left any message.

"I found nothing but a scrap of crumpled paper with a Liverpool address on it, and a time table. I went to bed late that night. I could only think that he had been intrusted by the firm with some sudden and important business.

"Just as I was starting for work next morning a boy brought was a note."

been intrusted by the firm with some sudden and important business.

"Just as I was starting for work next morning a boy brought me a note:

"£10,000 missing at office. T. and you suspected.—R. S.""

"Who is 'R. S.?"" I asked.

"R. S. is the young lady typewriter," said Dick with a blush, but that is another story.

"I did not know what to do; if I gave myself up, I thought that the possible delay might let Thomas slip off, besides.—I suppose I was a fool—I wanted to do a bit of good 'on my own,' if I could. I can see how it all worked out beautifully against me, now."

"Well, to make a long story short, I ran and walked from Birmingham to Ellingham. I knew that the stations were watched, and by the aid of my future brother-in-law, I managed to catch a train to Liverpool."

"There, at the address I had found—Thomas' only slip—I ran my gentleman to earth in a quiet lodging, with all the cash."

"How did you know I was Marion's

cash."

"How did you know I was Marion's fiancee?" I asked.

"By that little locket on your chain," replied Trentsmiling. "I ought to know it, for Marion commissioned me to buy it."

That is the whole story. Dick Trent is now in Thomas' position, with excellent prospects. As for R. S., well, there is to be a double wedding some time about

New York Daily News.



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readers to keep one or more colonies of these wonderful little workers.—Ed.

From now on there will be but little honey in the field for the bees and one must be very careful not to leave any combs with honey in them where they can get at it for they would quickly find it and when they are stealing a little honey they are most sure to follow a person while at work around them and at such times will sting most unmercifully.

A little honey on one's hands, clothing, or tools will keep them following you all day and stinging without warning and it does little good to kill them as there is always plenty of reinforcements close at hand.

Besides this annoyance, if they once get in a habit of stealing they will be on the lookout every time you open a hive and if there is any weak colonies, or ones that are Queenless they are most sure to attack them in such numbers as to overpower them and when they once get a good start on a weak colony it is about useless to try to stop them and in a short time they will carry all of the honey to their own hive.

One colony has no regard for another, honey to their own hive.

One colony has no regard for another,

a short time they will carry all of the honey to their own hive.

One colony has no regard for another, they would rob the parent colony, that is the hive out of which they swarmed perhaps only a few weeks before, just as willingly as any other. During the robbing season, which is any time when bees cannot find honey in the fields, one must be especially careful about opening hives when there is a hot dry wind, for bees cannot defend their stores nearly so well as when the air is still. Every colony from which a swarm has issued should be examined now to see if they have a good Queen. When the swarm left the hive the old Queen, the mother of them all, went with them, and the only Queens left were the young ones in the Queen cells. These would hatch in about a week, and when about a week to ten days old they usually begin to lay. But occasionally one is lost or killed during her wedding flight, and in such a case the bees are left hopelessly Queenless, as there are no eggs in their hive from which to rear one.

When this occurs all one has to do is to take a comb containing eggs or very young larvae from another colony and put it into the Queenless one. Just trade combs after shaking off the bees—and in a few days look at this comb, if they are Queenless they will have Queen cells started and in due time one will hatch and all will be in good shape. If they do not have help at such a time they will in a few weeks have what is called fertile workers, or laying workers. These are merely worker bees that have under stress of circumstances taken up the duty of egg laying. Their work is easily detected, as they lay several eggs in a cell, often, a dozen or more.

Strange as it may seem, these eggs hatch. However they never hatch anything but drones. When a colony has laying workers it is almost impossible to get them to accept a Queen or even near one when good eggs are given them.

thing but drones. When a colony has laying workers it is almost impossible to get them to accept a Queen or even near one when good eggs are given them.

There is another condition that is liable to occur at this season. It is where the young Queen has not mated with the Drone or male bee. Such a Queen can lay only drone eggs that is eggs that hatch into drone bees and the colony would dwindle away until so weak other bees would rob them of their honey and the wax moth would soon destroy the combs. When this occurs their owner is likely to think that the moths killed the bees, when in reality they only finish the work of devastation due to the lack of knowledge or care on the part of the owner.

When such a Queen is in a hive the cappings on the brood will be bulged out as if the bees had tried to accommodate the drone larvae by making the cell deeper, or longer.

deeper, or longer.

Kill such a Queen and give the bees a comb of eggs from a good Queen. Make two or three little holes in the comb where the larvae is small and they will be more sure to build cells on it.

Squab Raising A FORTUNE IN EGGS.

J. A. Summers.

There are many who would like to embark in the squab business, but are in fear of its being overdone, and the markets overstocked with squabs. This is not the case as the demand now is far greater than it was a year ago. The demand is greater than the supply. There is another class of people who imagine from the glowing tales told in the various booklets sent out, that a fortune can be made in a few years with a few hundred pairs. Let me say that fortunes are seldom picked up so easily and if a fortune is desired better try something else than raising pigeons for there is a lot of attention to pay to them if you wish to do it right but the work is not very laborious but rather pleasant; and to make a fortune, it would be necessary to have many thousand pairs of breeders. There is a nice profit in this business, but where, say ten thousand pairs of breeders. There is a nice profit in this business, but where, say ten thousand pairs of breeders. There is a nice profit in this business, but where, say ten thousand pairs of breeders. There is a nice profit in this business, but where, say ten thousand pairs of birds are sufficient for one man to attend to properly and if the right birds are bought, he can derive all the income he needs to support himself and family and save money. To go over that number means a lot of extra help and trouble. Hired help don't attend the birds as one would do himself and in this business, too much attention cannot be paid. There is no trouble to raise pigeons provided one has good judgment and not lazy and as for lazy people I would advise them to stay out of it. I receive many Icters from people asking if it is really a snap, with very little work, etc. Evidently these people were misinformed, for there is always something to do around a squab plant, although the work is not hard. A system should be formed in the way of attention. There should be regular hours for feeding, regular days for killing, and regular house-cleaning once a month. If such is adhered to, it is not such rushing work. Frequently I am asked about what breeds are best. Some are inclined to believe the very heavy breeds such as Runts, Maltese Hen pigeons etc., are desirable but they are very unprofitable if used as they are small and naturally they produce small young. They are also inclined to have dark squabs, which demand the very poorest price. It pays better to invest a little more and get Homers even if only a few and save their young for a year or two, when a nice flock will be had. The Homers are hearty and stand being confined well. They are good feeders and care for their young properly. Their young are generally plump and yery feeders and care for their young properly. Their young are generally plump and very fat and never dark fleshed. They bring in market at present \$3.00 to \$4.75 per dozen. Each pair has about eight pairs of young a year. Squabs are at their best when four weeks old when they should be killed for market. In winter they should be a trifle older. In summer they must be well iced if shippped any distance. A layer in the bottom of the box, one in the middle and a good one on top. To ship one hundred squabs one hundred miles it requires from thirty to forty pounds of ice. Put paper in the bottom of box also on sides and top. This keeps the cold in.

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This case is only one sixty thousand people die.

contraintoun-to anything, he'd say, 'oniya little palpitation—its my stomach, I think—It will go away of itself.' But delay cost his life. Was not this self-murder?

This case is only one, sixty thousand people die yearly of Heart Disease. SIX IN EVERY TEN HAVE IT! Many don't know it, they think it's something else and doctor the stomach, kidneys or female organs, and get no better; and a good many who do know think it can't be cured. Now Heart Disease is just as curable as any other disease, we have proved this fully by curing over two hundred and thirty thousand eases! Several thousand of these were the most chronic, serious, complicated kind in which other remedies and doctors had failed, and hope was gone, but our treatment cured them quickly and to stay cured! In very many cases of Heart Disease the Nerves, Stomach and Kidneys are affected also, for the Heart regulates these and every other vital organ of the body. And one reason why our treatment cures is because it sets the stomach and kidneys right, removes constipation, steadies and revitalizes the nerves and builds up the whole system, besides strengthening, controlling and curing the heart. We can cure YOU, no matter how bad off, and to prove it we, will send you by mail, free and postpaid, without any conditions, without any restrictions, and without any cost, a regular full size treatment of Dr. Fuller's Heart and Nerve Cure, and his illustrated book by reading which you will know your own case as well as any doctor. Both are free. Understand this is no C. O. D. scheme or anything of the kind, but a fair, square chance for you to fully test this grand remedy for yourself, in your own home without cost. It is not a "trial" or "Sample" a regular full size package. You send no money—you promise nothing. If you have even one of the symptoms, Nervousness, Trembling, Twitching, or Nightmare, Pal

The Garden Im



CONDUCTED BY JOHN ELLIOTT MORSE.

Some Things to do in August.

Generally speaking, the most trying days of the whole garden season are upon us now, and thereby we are reminded that special care for the vegetables is now in order. The rust and the dust that so mar order. The rust and the dust that so mar and tarnish the crown of August are all in the natural order of things; and it may be that the enervating influence of the half dried streams and the scorching rays of the sun are all necessary to prepare the vegetable life for the transition of the growing to the maturing period. of the growing to the maturing period. Be this as it may, they come and the extra duties that their coming enjoins upon us, must be met and overcome. This brings us to ask—What are the things to do now?

things to do now?

That depends upon what we have been doing in the past and what our future expectations are. One thing is certain, the weeds take no vacation in August, and it is all one to them if it rain or shine. So they must be kept down else they will gain the mastery over us. Early August is a nice time to sow the turnips for winter use, and the ground designed for fall spinach and onion seed or sets if vacant now, ought to be preor sets if vacant now, ought to be pre-pared and kept loose and mellow for the seed sowing which is to come later on. September is early enough for the spinach

or onion sets; but onion seed sown for early bunching onions had better be sown during the latter part of this month. It will be an immense saying of time It will be an immense saving of time to plow or spade ground just as soon as possible that is to be used for fall seeding of any kind, then work as often as possible to destroy the sprouting weed seed. Then too, if there is any available manure, and ground where it can be spread, it is the best policy and practice to put it on just as soon as possible. The stableyard is rich enough now, and the loss of fertility occasioned by the fall rains which follow later may all be

the loss of fertility occasioned by the fall rains which follow later may all be avoided by spreading the manure as fast as it accumulates. This work can often be done to advantage even by mulching growing crops. It will not only be helpful to the growing plants but will also save the valuable liquids by putting them where they belong.

Now by way of summarizing, if we do all that has been intimated above and in addition secure the maturing crops, we

all that has been intimated above and in addition secure the maturing crops, we shall find that August days are by no means idle ones. In this connection there is also another point which we wish to emphasize: viz, that of saving the next year's supply of seed. If we have carefully watched our growing crops we have seen that some plants in nearly every variety have proven far stronger growers and producers than others. These are the ones from which our seed selections should be made for future sowing. I once learned a valuable lesson but paid dearly for the mistake, and if telling others of my failure will help them to avoid it—here it is. I once grew a very fine crop of First and Best peas. I avoid it—here it is. I once grew a very fine crop of First and Best peas. I think I never saw nicer ones of that variety, and thought such seed worth saving. Peas were high in price, and the vines were closely picked as long as the crop was in edible condition.

The seed of course, was saved from vines and stock that were in exhausted condition and results were plainly withle

condition and results were plainly visible in the next season's crop. The ground was far better than that used the previous season, and there was no lack of culture or moisture; but the yield was little if any more than half that of the preceding year. What I should have done was to select the best part of the patch and have left them severely alone until ripe; to select the best part of the patch and have left them severely alone until ripe; then selecting the best and most prolific vines and carefully saved the seed, it would have been improved rather than weakened and degenerated.

The above experience is true in all have been the possessor of a garden;

matters of seed selection and strongly matters of seed selection and strongly argues that only the fittest should survive. The tendency of all vegetable life to go back to the original type is so marked that we may hope to make improvement only through the most careful selections. It pays however to do it as it is not only a matter of profit but satisfaction as well.

Possibilities.

Few, if any of us, have any real conception of the lavish hand with which Nature spreads her bounties, or the possi-Nature spreads her bounties, or the possibilities that lie in the soil which we till. Doubtless these are far more noticeable in some kinds of crops than others but intensive culture and intelligent and lavish fertilizing astonish us all in their results with any kind of crops. Personally I am fully aware that I am not realizing half from my ground that I ought to or might if more earnest and intelligent methods were applied. Of course, I excuse myself for various reasons, some of which might be remedied and other obstacles I am not course, I excuse myself for various reasons, some of which might be remedied, and other obstacles I am not yet able to overcome. As time goes on however, we hope to eliminate many of the difficulties, and to more and more concentrate our efforts upon the more vital points that tend to success.

For instance, we have been experimenting a little with radishes and peas and ing a little with radishes and peas and find that had we done more of it, we would have been several dollars better off. Late in April, I sowed a piece of ground 30x30 feet in size to peas. In less than 60 days from sowing, the crop had matured and the ground was ready and willing for another crop of some kind.

kind.
We sold \$3.30 worth of peas besides using all we desired for our own table. We could grow two crops of radishes or one of lettuce and still have the ground ready for a crop of bunching onions or spinach in September. This record could be much improved by having sown the peas in March as the season would have allowed it and three or four crops. could be much improved by having sown the peas in March as the season would have allowed it and three or four crops of radishes could have been grown, and still have provided for the onion crop. In May, we sowed two rows of radishes between two other growing crops. One row was Cincinnati Market and one row Vich's Ruby Pearl. The rows were 30

Vick's Ruby Pearl. The rows were 30 feet in length and occupied about one feet in length and occupied about one foot in width. The latter variety was used for our own table and the former was sold for \$1.05. The ground was ready for another crop in 30 days; and thus the crop could have been grown from April 1st to July 1st and then be ready for late cabbage, cauliflower, celery and many other crops. Our home town is largely peopled with factory men and retired farmers; there are very many home gardens and some market gardens; yet the radishes, early peas etc., go like nome gardens and some market gardens; yet the radishes, early peas etc., go like hot cakes and there appears to be no lack of markets for first class vegetables. I mention this last, for the reason that so many think there are no markets in the smaller towns and villages, when the fact is that the markets are all around us, and many people would be glad to buy if only the opportunity were at hand. I have known gardeners who did well going right among the farmers with their produce and have been surprised to see tomatoes, cabbage, pickles etc., sell readily in farming districts at as high prices as were obtainable in the city. So if the home gardens happen to produce a surplus there is little danger that it need go begging.

Correspondence.

sometimes a very large one, other times a small one. I now have a small part of a small city lot for a garden. I have eleven tomato plants; one in blossom, two in bud, and read with interest about a succession of crops for autumn. Can one raise cauliflower in this vicinity? Could I raise corn now and have it for the table in the fall?

I shall be much indebted to you for advice on the subject. The soil is red clay but vegetables appear to do well in it. It bakes immediately after a rain or watering. I disliked the appearance of it baked. Shall I mix coal ashes with it?

We are glad to answer questions upon every subject relative to the garden work; and only regret that more do not avail themselves of the use of these columns. They are always open to answer questions and the invitation to use them is always extended.

know of no reason why cauliflower will not thrive and in that locality the plants might be set up to July 15 or even a little later. They require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Coal ashes will improve the texture of the soil and make it less liable to bake. Air-slacked lime or wood ashes would be better. Three or four quarts of lime or considerable more evenly scattered on would not be too much. It should be worked into the soil with a garden rake or other convenient way. Work the soil as soon as possible after rain and keep it worked. Mulching the ground with any kind of litter that may be available will prevent the baking to a great extent. The litter can be worked into the ground later on and will be of much future value in the way of humus. That soil requires vegetable matter and the more that you can apply the better it will respond to cultiwill not thrive and in that locality the apply the better it will respond to culti-

Any of the early varieties of sweet corn will mature there if planted up to July 15. Early Minnesota, Early Cory, Crosby's Early, or any kindred sorts will mature barring the contingency of an extra early

Try the cauliflower, cabbage or corn and see if they will not do well. Mulching with plenty of litter will be the most quickly available help.

—John Elliott Morse.

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The Drafts cured Z. H. Palmer of Pittsburg, Pa., who had suffered twenty; eight years.
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POULTRY



NOTE.—We will be glad to have our readers ask any questions on perplexing subjects
Those of general interest will be answered in these columns.
Address questions to V. M. COUCH, Moravia, N. Y.

Breeding the Belgian Hare.

In making a start with these animals do not make the mistake of breeding with inferior stock. Get it from a reliable breeder, the best costs but little more than the ordinary and is much

the period of the cold and the snow as much as they do the heat in summer. During the past severe winter, I have had one of these animals running loose. He has remained about the prem-I have had one of these animals running loose. He has remained about the premises all the time, running among the hens, never offering to leave. He has a burrow under one of the scratching sheds where he remains during severe weather. He is tame, sleek and fat, and promises to come through none the worse for his care. However, I would not advise keeping them in this way. Above all, they should have dry quarters, and if they are provided with this and are given plenty of hay or straw they will keep themselves comfortable. I believe that damp and wet hutches and yards are responsible for many of their ailments. If properly cared for, they may be kept in very small hutches and do well, but they should have good dry runways where they can exercise and enjoy themselves. At the beginning the hutches are of first importance. Whether you are in the business for pleasure or profit, on a farm or a town lot, these little houses need be of but little expense. By getting a dry goods box of not less than 3 by 4 feet and 20 inches high, you are able to make a good lutch. Take out one end and cover with 1 inch mesh, poultry netting for the front; next remove the back end, put hinges on at the top soas to open from the bottom to facilitate cleaning, which should be done often. For a buck nothing further is required in the

by the bottom to facilitate cleaning, which should be done often. For a buck nothing further is required in the way of a hutch, except the covering or roof to keep out the rain, which may be made of roofing paper or other material. For a doe that has been bred a box about made of roofing paper or other material. For a doe that has been bred a box about 16 inches square should be provided with hole in one end 6 inches square and cover to raise up. This should-be placed inside of the large box and with plenty of dry fine material, will complete her home. She will need nothing further in the shape of a house until the young are old enough to wean and go by themselves. Such a hutch as this may be constructed ordinarily for 50 to 75 cents, and will answer to use the year round, but when it comes winter a building should be provided to place the hutches in. A barn answers all right for this purpose. A run can easily be made for them by having a pen back of the hutch, say 10 feet long and 3 or 4 feet wide, surrounded by poultry netting; over this should be some shade to protect them from the sun in hot weather.

Feeding is probably the most important

hot weather.

Feeding is probably the most important part of this work, and no doubt more trouble has been caused by carelessness in this part than from any other cause. In warm weather there are many kinds of foods that may be safely given to them. Almost any vegetable, except poisonous ones, overfeeding should be looked out for, not because they are apt to eat too much, but because of the food remaining over and spoiling and the danger of its for, not because they are apt to eat too much, but because of the food remaining over and spoiling and the danger of its being eaten afterwards. Feed two or three times daily and it is better to place clover, lettuce and other such foods in racks, so it will not be tramped upon and soiled. So long as you have plenty of green stuff and vegetables, little or no grain will be required. Avoid greasy scraps from the table. They are very fond of oats and will eat corn, wheat and barley. Fresh peelings, and vegetable scraps will be eaten with a relish all winter, but I have found that clover hay is the best for principal food. I would recommend a change from one food to another as often as practicable, as by laving a variety their digestion is kept in better condition. They should have pure water at all times, although little will be consumed when eating green stuff.

As to the profits from breeding these animals, this can better be found out by the breeder. Great claims have been made on profits in breeding hares, many of which have proved to be wide of the mark. But there is no question with me but that a good profit may be made raising these animals. But like the poultry business it must be properly managed, and the market for them in many places will have to be cultivated for best results. On the whole I believe that the breeding On the whole I believe that the breeding of Belgian hares is on a better basis today than for a long time past. The "boom" which these animals had a few years ago no doubt had more to do in placing the Belgian where it is today than anything else. Larger profits were figured out than could be realized, hence the animal was "turned down" as a failure. I am not in favor of "booms" on any stock, and believe the public is better off without them. —V. M. C. ter off without them. -V. M. C.

Questions and Answers.

Do you find any difference in meat and eggs, between pure bred stock and mongrels?

mongrels?

Yes, the pure bred poultry for market, both chickens and fowls run more uniform in size, color of skin, and quality of meat, and I find a great difference in the market value of eggs in favor of the pure bred.—H. C., Pa.

We keep both a flock of mixed breeds and pure bred. The pure breder runs more uniform in meat and eggs, but market value about the same with us. Have found a good flock of mongrels full as profitable, when not allowed to run into the scrub type.—J. L. A., O.

Yes, a flock of mongrels are of various

Yes, a flock of mongrels are of various sizes, ages and breeds so they do not lay eggs as uniform in color, size, etc., and as for meat mixed breeds do not produce as uniform size when dressed. Not a marked difference in laying qualities of the two kinds if of same age.—H. P. K. After years of experience keeping mongrels, grades, cross breeds pure and Standard breeds, I find the latter class much more satisfactory for meat and eggs. Some poultry keepers insist that the common and cross breeds are better because more hardy. This is probably due to their having a poor strain of pure breeds. In this case a flock of mongrels will give fully as good results as the pure bred stock. In the first place with a flock of pure bred fowls we get market poultry and eggs that run even or very nearly so, which are always more valuable to sell, within the contract of which are always more very nearly so, which are always more valuable to sell, while with common stock we are not sure of either in uniformity.—V. M. C. Do you think it necessary to have double walled poultry houses for the northern climate?

northern climate?

I have found a single walled house covered or lined with paper very satisfactory for this section,—H. C., Pa.

Double boarded houses with paper between suits us the best. Have never used single boarded houses ourselves, but seen them tried here and the result was frosted combs and no eggs in winter.-J

I. A., O.

No, that is, no air space between the No, that is, no air space between the walls. It makes a sort of box to hold frosty air. If walls are double have them solid. It would be all right perhaps to have a cheap made house with double walls.—H. P. K., N. Y.

In the extreme northern climate a double boarded house is probably the best, but for the middle states I see no necessity of making a house as close as

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a living room. are made with muslin windows and a warm roosting room. To build so as to exclude all draft is the main thing. I find a double walled house with glass and a double walled house with glass windows will not keep the usual number of fowls in as good condition as a well made single walled house with muslin windows and a reasonably close built ronsting room.

We have the following answered next month, tried breeding Belgian We have the following questions to be

Have you tried breeding Belgian Hares, if so with what success?

In what form do you feed meat to your fowls in winter, meat scraps, meal or green bone, what quantity and how often?

Questions Answered

I have sixty nice Plymouth Rock pullets, hatched in April and want to get them to laying at the earliest possible date. How should I handle them to get eggs early and at what time can I expect eggs early and at what time can I expect them to lay?—H. A. S. Under favorable conditions you will probably get them to laying in November. Possibly by forcing them you might get eggs a little earlier, but I would not advise crowding them, as very early laying is apt to be at the expense of growth and stampia and their period of usefulness as layers will be shortened and then these stammia and their period of usefulness as layers will be shortened, and then these early layers frequently moult like old hens, in the fall or early winter and these will not lay again until spring. Get them into their winter quarters by 1st Sept., and divide them up into two flocks at least, three will be better. Of the two, pullets to do well should have more room then old hers. The feeding of your pullthan old hens. The feeding of your pullets will depend some on whether they have free range the balance of the summer and fall or are yarded up. If confined they must be supplied with green food, bone and meat and cut clover or alfalfa every day, green bone three times a week. A mash given either morning, noon or night consisting of one-half bushel corn, one bushel oats finely ground, to this add twenty-five pounds of bran and five pounds of beef scraps, moisten with milk or water and in quantity give just what they will eat up clean in about twenty minutes. For a mixed grain food for pullets I find equal parts by measure, corn, buck wheat, wheat and oats or barley one of the best. I feed a little grain at noon and a good feed at night. Give all grain in the litter to housed stock. If they have plenty of exercise there is little danger of overfeeding them this fall. Keep them supplied with grit and watch closely for lice alfalfa every day, green bone three times a week. A mash given either morning, plied with grit and watch closely for lice and mites

Would you please tell me of the best Would you please tell me of the best plan to break up sitting hens?—C: B. S. The best plan I have found is to place them in a box or better a crate, with tight cover, unless placed in a building or shed, so to keep out the rain. Across the bottom place small poles, about one inch in diameter, three to four inches apart and four inches up from bottom of the coop. The sticks cross the bottom the coop. The sticks across the bottom prevents them from getting down on the floor or ground. They get tired of roost-ing and will soon give up the idea of setting.

Consider the Cockerels.

At this time of the year many people are thinking of some way to get rid of the surplus cockerels. There are many ways to get rid of the cockerels, and I suggest one that will be a novelty to any one who has never tried it before, that is to caponize them. It is a trick that can be done by anyone who uses judgment and doesn't get nervous, and has a good control of his will power.

The operation is quickly done and by

The operation is quickly done and by an experienced person 90 to 100 live chickens can be guaranteed. If the operation is unsuccessful the cockerel is dead in two minutes and it is all right for the table so nothing is lost if one or two dies. Before operating the cockerels must be kept on water (no feed) for twenty-four hours, cockerels to weigh one and a half to two pounds and large breeds of chickens, not Leghorns.

The incision is made on right side between 1st and 2nd ribs (start counting from hips) about one to one and a half inches long, a hook is used to cut the

a living room. My plan is to use well seasoned matched boards, then line the roosting box, which should be on the warm side, with paper. The most satisfactory houses in use incentral New York are made with muslin windows and a warm roosting room. To build so as to like the season warm roosting room. To build so as to like the season warm roosting room. To build so as to like the season was often where an instrument. moving the testicle this artery is very liable to be ruptured or pulled apart this happens more often, when an instrument is used that has a wire or horsehair to grasp the testicle. You are very liable to slip the loop over the testicle and artery and the result is a dead bird. The bottom plate of the "Miles forceps is a flat round piece of metal large as a quarter of a dollar this is heavily nickled and acts as a mirror and helps very much to help see the testicle. The top is a hoop of nickle wire (wire large as a six penny wire nail) and rests directly on top of bottom plate even without side edge of bottom plate, The spring of handles are controlled by a piece of rubber elastic, the spring must not be too stiff. The testicle is grasped with this instrument and by working backwards and forwards two or three times the artery slips back from the testicle and there is no danger when drawing out the testicle of hurting the artery. Only one incision is necessary, but the bird's intestines must be empty.

The caponized cockerels can be immed-

The caponized cockerels can be immediately set at liberty and fed and watered, in case wind collects under skin in two or three days you let this out with a pin, this don't often happen but in a bunch of caponized cockerels you will find one or two that way

aponized cockerels you will find one or two that way.

It is a pleasure to watch these caponized cockerels grow. They are more docile than hens, they take on weight very fest. A cockerel caponized now will weigh ten to twelve pounds by Christmas, and the "quality" of meat in a roast capfon; makes my mouth water to think about it. As to price of capons I refer to market reports during fall and winter months. I think prices will range from sixteen to twenty-five cents a pound.

To the people that don't want to raise capons for market or as a business, I suggest trying a dozen for the holiday dinners next winter; now is the time to start that dinner.

that dinner

P. S. The hints I gave as to the opera tion are not complete, I merely gave the fundamental things to do.

All poultry papers refer you to buy caponizing instrument as advertised in their papers. I speak only from personal experience and I could not tell how I did it unless I named the kind of instruments used.

Hiram P. Ketch M. m P. Ketcham, Larkfield, N. Y

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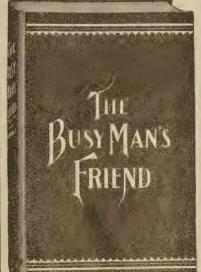
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FRUIT NOTES

Next Year's Berry Crop.

Do not forget that the strawberries you Do not forget that the strawberries you will gather next summer, if you get any, will be the result of what you do now. Keep them clean of weeds, grass and too many small plants that will try to get a foothold. Also stir the ground between the rows often and make it as fine as possible. Bend your back now if you expect to get berries next year. The strawpect to get berries next year.

sible. Bend your back now if you expect to get berries next year. The strawberry business is a back bender all the way through, except at the table. The raspberries, too, will need good care now to insure profitable picking next year. The best I ever grew were on bushes that had been well mulched the summer before, piling on coarse manure until nothing could grow but the raspberry canes. Their roots were cool and moist and the dry spell did not affect them materially.

moist and the dry spell did not affect them materially.

The same is true of the blackberry, currant and gooseberry bushes. All these fruits naturally grow where there is plenty of humus in the soil and a mulch on top. It takes a great amount of water to carry a berry crop to perfection. The fruit is worth little if it is dry and seedy. It is the pulp around the seeds that makes it valuable, and if there is not furnished an abundance of food and that makes it valuable, and it there is not furnished an abundance of food and moisture it cannot develop properly, but will lack the sweetness and delicate flavor, and the real food value that all berries should have.—H. E. VanDeman

Summer Treatment of Grapes.

The grape vines do not need any summer pruning, except in very rare cases, although people who are not certain about this often take the advice of those who ignorantly give advice to do so. If the vines have been properly pruned and tied up for the season they ought to be in good fix now. If they have not sufficient trellis room and are crowded it might be well to cut out some of the new growth. But the fruit should be covered from the direct rays of the sun by foliage, yet not too densely. The light is very necessary and grapes never do well when the vines are shaded by other growth, such as trees. They want the full benefit of the sunshine. Knowing this to be a fact, some who do not fully understand it, think the clusters of fruit must be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and therefore, the very had practice of summer pruning is thought to be necessary. It is the grape leaves but not the fruit that should have the sunshine.

The office of the leaf is to collect a The grape vines do not need any sum-

thought to be becessary. It is the grapheaves but not the fruit that should have the sunshine.

The office of the leaf is to collect a part of the plant food from the air and digest it, and all that is brought from the ground, as well. It requires the sun's rays to facilitate this process, and indeed, to make it possible. If we cut away or pluck the foliage off there will be just so much less collecting and digesting ability.

Thinning out small clusters of grapes and often reducing the amount of fruit set and growing will often be a great benefit to that which is left, and in the end producing a better crop than if all had been left on. It is better to have one big bunch of grapes than two little ones.

—H. E. VanDeman.

Something as to Grapes.

With the great love for this fruit that most members of the human family possess; it is more than passing strange that so few are planted in the home gardens. Doubtless one potent reason for this failure is the prevailing idea that grapes are hard to grow. But such is not the fact; to the extent at least that so many homes should be forced to buy their supply, or as is more usually the case do with out them.

While grapes like good soil, location and culture, they readily adapt themselves to circumstances, so that lack of space is hardly sufficient reason to prevent almost any, one planting. A few years ago the writer gathered fine crops of fruit twenty-five or thirty feet from where the vine was planted. In this case the vine was planted at the south end of

a hen house and was carried up along the a hen house and was carried up along the roof and across a driveway and trained to the side of the barn. This merely shows that a very few inches of ground space will answer for planting out a vine that may be fruited some distance away. Planted at the side of a doorway, they not only afford shelter but fruit as well. Well, there are numerous out-of-the-way places in almost every yard where they may be planted and a little plan-ning will readily solve the problem as to

Fruit Packages.

Now that the fruit season is upon us, Now that the fruit season is upon us, the problem of cheap and convenient as well as tasty packages is one with which we have to deal. The factors of fine fruits and tasty packing are inseperably connected with the idea of profits and the one must go hand in hand with the other if profit is the end sought. A poor or dirty package with untidy handling will go far to destroy the selling price of the finest fruits.



A new package which has recently come to our notice seems to combine all the good points of cheapness, light weight and durability. We give the illustration to our readers and hope to be able to say more of it a little later on.

About Planting.

About Planting.

This is hardly a timely topic at this season of year but it takes a long time for many of us to set ourselves at new tasks and so it is well to be studying and planning against the next planting time.

In three to four years from planting a few vines will afford ample supply for any family of ordinary size and of course, variety is to some extent desirable. The Concord for black is of course, the standard and other sorts may be added. For white the Niagara and Diamond cannot be excelled, and the Delaware for a red grape should never be omitted but space and convenience may be consulted as to number and varieties.

The ideal method of planting is for the trellis or arbor; but this idea cannot be carried out upon all grounds so if the best plan is not practicable than adopt the next best, but by all means plant some at the earliest possible time. For trellis planting the writer very much likes the method of starting two vines from one root; the one to trail to the lower wire which should be about three feet from the ground, and the other to be trained to the upper wire which should be two feet or higher. After the stocks are well established a vine may be trained both ways from each one and the pruning each year should be in accordance with this design and thus a full trellis may be carried each year.

Coal Ashes as a Mulch.

Coal Ashes as a Mulch.

Two years ago my grape vines, which, for some years, had received only indifferent culture or more truly, almost none at all, were badly overrun with stiff sod in the rows. I decided that mulching out the grass would be easier than hoeing it out so began using coal ashes. It was my intention to follow it up provided the results were satisfactory. For vided the results were satisfactory. Enforced absence from home last spring and also this season, until too late to obtain the ashes, interrupted my plan;

(Continued on page Twenty-one)

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FARM



Dairy Notes.

Dairy Notes.

Major Alvord has been visiting the islands of Guernsey and Jersey and says that on neither of them could he find as good cows of the respective breeds that have made those two islands famous as we have in the United States. This may be due in part to the fact that the early importations fell into the hands of men who were not only able but willing to feed their cows well and to keep up a steady growth of the calves and yearlings from the very day they were dropped until they attained mature size. This practice for generations has resulted in a gradual increase in the size and the form of the animal. Although the Jersey still retains her slim neck and narrow shoulders, she has filled out more in the body and thus has gained a capacity for eating more food, which in its turn has resulted in a larger udder, and thereby in a greater milk production. And as she has been well fed, she has made this improvement without at all injuring her natural tendency to produce milk rich in butter fat. The food rations can modify the natural characteristics of race or breed if they cannot entirely eliminate them, and although it may take many generations to make this apparent, when once the change is an established fact the progress is more rapid and more marked in its effects. Then, too, we believe that the Americans understand as well as the people of any nation the principles of breeding, and of breeding for improvement. They will go farther and be at more expense to obtain a breeding animal to their liking than any other people, and the weak or inferior points of one generation are bred out of the next by a judicious selection of some other strain of blood of the same breed for the mating. judicious selection of some other strain of blood of the same breed for the mat-

Raising Trout.

That a farmer can derive more profit from raising brook trout for the market than from most any other source of like requirements of money and time has been clearly demonstrated by Lewis J. Johnson, who has a fish preserve on his farm, two miles out of West Brattleboro, Vt. By utilizing the clear spring water running through his farm, by his own ingenuity and with a very little hired assistance within a few years he has established an inexpensive hatchery, where he has succeeded in hatching and growing a large number of brook trout, with which he has, partly at least, supplied the local markets, besides furnishing thousands of small fish for stocking different streams in the adjoining towns. All these have netted Mr. Johnson a handsome return upon his capital invested aside from the pleasure afforded and incidental diversion from the usual farm labor, which, however, it has not been That a farmer can derive more profit labor, which, however, it has not been necessary to slight because of his fish

necessary to slight because of his his culture.

From a modest beginning Mr. Johnson has gone on with his fish establishment, adding new and inexpensive ponds and miniature falls, by dividing and diverting the little spring-fed rills, till today he has a succession of long pools stocked with thousands of sportive trout of all circus strong and flourishing in the stocked with thousands of sportive trout of all sizes, strong and flourishing in the purest and coldest water. In connection with his plant Mr. Johnson has constructed, at an expense of a few dollars, modest hatching houses, with their numerous troughs in which to propagate the trout from eggs. Here he has hatched this season 800,000 trout, all of which are alive and thrifty, and most of which he hopes to raise for the market. Already he has orders for part of this fry at two

he has orders for part of this fry at two dollars a pound.

It takes on an average two years to rear the fry to the fishing size, though, of course, some fish grow slower than others. Mr. Johnson has a few two-pounders which are not much more than two years old. After the first year trout under favorable circumstances grow rapidly; in fact, more so than in early life. Last year Mr. Johnson sold in the home market several hundred pounds of trout to people who came with rod and reel, tak-

ing them from the larger ponds and paying from fifty cents to one dollar a pound. These, with a liberal supply for private and club suppers, brought in a handsome revenue to the propagator, who expects to exceed that revenue from this

Fruit Notes

(Continued from page Twenty)

but with present experience I like very much and hope next spring to apply them in larger quantities. The sod bevery much and hope next spring to apply them in larger quantities. The sod below the ashes is now a rotten mass and must be rich in plant food. They were not applied in anything like sufficient quantities, but have done exceedingly well as far as they went. Of themselves, they contain very little of the essential elements of plant food but in some way they have the faculty of setting other things to work in a lively and very practical way. They have long been considered an excellent dressing for currant and gooseberry bushes, and why not for the tree fruits as well. A recent writer in the Rural New Yorker, after several year's experience with nearly all kinds of fruit trees, speaks of them in the highest terms. They are certainly cheap and if as helpful as I believe, and the experience of others teaches, then they are too valuable to be thrown away. They can be applied four or five inches thick, or at least, a thinner coat can be used the first year and added to as desired. We suggest that others also try them and after watching results report. watching results report

Some of the Insect Pests.

In early June the flea beetles appeared on the grapes though not in large numbers. They were not received with any bers. They were not received with any demonstrations of joy for we have had visits from them before. Their appearance is easily indicated by the curled and bunched condition of the leaves which are held together by the webs spun around the insects, and when their depredations begin the vines should be sprayed immediately with Paris green and water, one-half pound of the former to fifty gallons of the latter. In former experience I have found one spraying sufficient to quell the disturbance.

The plum circulio is another pest

sufficient to quell the disturbance.

The plum circulio is another pest which for years has been scattering consternation among the plum growers; and now it is found that they also work in the peaches and apples. The injury to peaches is not of course, a new discovery but with the apples it seems to be of more recent date.

It has been determined quite definitely.

It has been determined quite definitely we believe, that the insects go into the ground largely from the fifth to the twenty-fifth of June and emerge as adult beetles during July. This of course is about the average time but will doubtless are recognized to the second and locations of the second and locations. about the average time but will doubtless vary somewhat owing to season and location. Fortunately they burrow but lightly; from half an inch to two inches below the surface so that they are quite easily destroyed by cultivation during June and July. A very effectual remedy is suggested in the ever-ready hen and thus they will pay their keeping in this enterprise alone. Pasture the hens in the orchard and you will find it a paying investment. investment.

Well the problem of insect pests is a

serious one and costs the county more every year than the running expenses of the government. So it seems that the only road out of the trouble is through the valley of eternal combat.

John Elliott Morse.

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Mother's Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

as to increase its firmness was starched. As a woolen fabric for all save midwinter try gauze-merino. If you can not find it you can get a good quality in white gauze merino hose for yourself and by cutting off top and bottom leave proper width for baby's band. To this you may attach shoulder tabs for support and smoothness, and diaper supporters in front and back. (The best diaper sup-porter, thanks to modern wit and good sense, combines a waist feature also and porter, thanks to modern wit and good sense, combines a waist feature also and costs but twenty-five cents.) A fine lisle and silk hose is most excellent for mid-summer bands. "Necessity is the mother of Invention," my gentle readers, and one of the dearest little mothers brought up her large robust family with bands made like above.

Above all things do not be stingy number of pieces as important as bands, shirts and diapers. Let the dresses go untrimmed, if you must, but teach baby from birth to keep clean clothing next the skin. No less than four bands on any account and more is far wiser because baby must have completely fresh clothing each night.

I desire to educate mothers in the bet-

ing each night.

I desire to educate mothers in the better way, the way of Health and Vitality, which I once transgressed by being overfond and careful; and this method means useless layers of garments. Let more air and sun harden the skin. For delicate children this is as true but requires more prudence and judgment in selection. No system of clothing gives the best returns on a child whose skin is disregarded and to whom baths are a weekly ordeal instead of a daily joy.

Though personally a firm advocate of swaddling suits for first two months in winter and for one month in summer, if these suits are properly made and are as dainty and downy as a baby's dreams, I commend as a good method the use of bandless garments made Gabrielle, of proper fabrics, and employing a dainty "lap-pillow" for carrying the baby about during one month or if a delicate child, as much longer as needed.

It is not a sensible method to swathe a poor Summer's baby in as many and as heavy garments as Winter's baby needs. Yet many in their helpless inexperience do just that with religious and cruel firmess. To buy any or every so-called out

do just that with religious and cruel firmness. To buy any or every so-called out fit of patterns for baby's first wardrobe or short clothes is wasting time, money and loving labor; for instance, I purchased some exquisite embroidered goods to make a robe-form of dress for my young-est born. One seamstress and myself gave it up in dismay as impossible but a clever friend found a method by which I secured the coveted dress.

Note: In next issue I shall discuss summer and winter layettes in as clear a manner as possible hoping to save some young mother from needless worry and expense.

Personal Request.

During an illness of two and one-half months my desk has been partially ne-glected, and I have much to do to "catch up". During this time two parties who failed to follow Rules of the Traveling Heartsease Library returned libraries from Heartsease Library returned inoraries from a distance to me. As I cannot afford to do all the work and furnish books on easy terms very long if my readers swamp my private purse by return charges instead of forwarding to nearby applicant in their own section, please hold books for address to which you are to forward. Meanwhile get all the heartsease and

in their own section, please hold books for address to which you are to forward. Meanwhile get all the heartsease and value from them you can.

Express Companies have agreed to allow me to forward the two libraries I mention to any party who will agree to assume the charges. Therefore any mother who wishes an exceptionally complete outfit; ie., a "Double Library," now in Utah can have use of it herself for four months and a gift of the \$2.00 book, "Painless Childbirth" (which also contains an extra good feature for home treatment of childen's diseases) on one condition i. e., she must divide this library into two and carefully box both, and obtain express receipts on forwarding to two applicants in her section. This is the great Northwest section and the offer is made to any mother in Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Montana,



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Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Idaho, or Iowa, and must reach me no later than August 30,

Wisconsin, Idano, or Tobas, and are reach me no later than August 30, Charges are \$3.00.

The offer for second library now in Rochester does not require re-boxing or division but payment of charge of \$2.15 only. Any party in New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, or Ohio, who agrees to accept this offer may hold Library four months and have choice of a lovely Baby Record or any one of Dr. Mary Wood-Allen's small and helpful books. (I commend "Teaching Truth" to all who dread teaching children on sex matters). This offer also expires after August 30.

The Great Work of a Little Leaf

(Continued from page 8)

strangest thing of all is that they like exactly such air as we breathe out, while we need the very air they send away! In other words, they take in our impure breath and with the help of the sunshine they make it pure for us to try again. Think of what a great and important work this is!

Now you know why the air in woods Now you know why the air in woods seems so fresh and good. And you see what a necessary thing it is for us to plant trees and take good care of the growing ones. Besides giving us shade and beauty, fruits and nuts, they give us the air we need to be well and strong. Thank God for the trees and every tiny leaf!

He Let Her Sleep.

Some years ago a Swansea vessel was caught in a terrible gale. The captain had his wife on board, and when the wind was still rising he told her to go down below and sleep, for all was well. He remained on the bridge till the mate came up and said: "We've done all we can. Hadn't you better tell the chaps to get out the boats?"

"Yes, yes, my lad, if you think so."

get out the boats?"

"Yes, yes, my lad, if you think so,"
said the captain, who knew the only
choice left was whether to go down with
the ship or in a small boat, which
couldn't live ten seconds in that sea.
The engineers came up with the news
that the fires were all out. "Very well,
my lads," said the captain quietly, "save
yourselves if you can."

"Won't you fetch the wife on deck,
sir?" asked one of the men.

"No." was the calm reply: "let her

"No," was the calm reply; "let her sleep, poor old girl. I am going down to have a smoke." And smoking by the hedside of his cleaning mice. to have a smoke." And smoking by the bedside of his sleeping wife, he went down with the ship.—London Standard.



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There's a Few

Shares For You.

I don't want your money, don't send meacent, justsend your name and

The Household.

(Continued from page twelve.)

cream. First, mix the sugar and flavoring with the cream and when the sugar is dissolved strain into the freezer, this is the quickest and easiest way, the cream increases in bulk and is of a light snowy texture. Second, whip the cream until you have taken off a quart of the froth, mix the sugar and flavoring with the unwhipped cream, strain into the freezer and when partly frozen add the whipped cream and freeze again until stiff, this gives a very light delicate texture to the cream. Third, heat the cream in a double boiler until scalding hot, melt the sugar in it, and when cold add the flavoring. This is considered by many the best method, as the cream has a rich body and flavor and a smooth velvety appearance, it also prevents the cream from turning sour. cream from turning sour.

Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Compound spirits of ether, three ounces; camphorated tincture of opium, two ounces; mix and bottle. Dose, adults one-half teaspoonful; children, two drops for each year of child's age. Should be taken in a little water.

Gems of Thought.

It is doing the little "Extras," the things we're not asked to do,
The favors that help one's brother, to trust in God and you.
Its doing I say the "Extras" the things not looked for you know
That will bring us our King's kind notice,
A "well done" as on we go.

—McMillan.

Be still and strong and keep thy soul's large windows pure from wrong.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Remember very slight things make epochs in married life.

—George Eliot

A mother's love is like a tree that has got all the wood in it from the very first it made. It is easier to find an old Mother, than an old friend. Friendships begin with liking or gratitude, roots that can be pulled up, Mother's love begins deeper down.

—George Eliot.

God who crowns the dying ages, bids us serve the great to-day.

—Adelaide A. Procter.

A ruffled mind makes a restless pillow. -Charlotte Bronte

Growth, vigor, fruit, must evidence life, and for these earnest and continuous labors are needed, and daily conflict in the hidden field of the heart.

-Mrs. Gilbert Ann Taylor

Strength alone knows conflict, weakness is below even defeat and is born vanquished. —Madam Swetchine.

Trifles.

What will it matter in a little while

That for a day We met and gave a word, a touch, a smile, Upon the way?

What will it matter whether hearts were

brave
And lives were true;
That you gave me the sympathy I crave,
As I gave you?

These trifles! Can it be they make or mar A human life? Are souls as lightly swayed as rushes

By love or strife? Yea, Yea! A look the fainting heart may

break, Or make it whole, And just one word if said for love's sweet sake,

May save a soul.

-May Riley Smith.

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PRESS PUBLISHING CO., Dept. 9, Aldine St., Boston, Mass

Let Me Send You at My Expense My Book on Eye Diseases, and My Advice About Your Eyes. I Can Save Your Precious Sight.

T CURL Eye Diseases! There are hundreds whom I have cured of Eye Diseases with my Dissolvent Treatment—hundreds to whom I have restored sight -whom I have saved from going blind.

With my Dissolvent Treatment I have cured blindness of many years standing.

There are still people suffering from eye diseases, however-still those who are going blind-who have already lost sight, whom my safe Dissolvent Treatment will cure and

give back their seeing.

There are still those who are trying to cure their eyes with hurtful and dangerous medicines—who are destroying their sight with Blue stone, Cocaine and Nitrate of Silver, and other powerful drugs.

There are still those who are heroically submitting to the surgeon's knife in a vain attempt to have their eyes cured-to recover their lost sight.

I want these to let me send at my expense, my book on "Eye Diseases Cured without Surgery." I want them to learn through my Book of my safe Dissolvent Treatment. I want them to see the proof that my Dissolvent Treatment is a most remarkable cure for Eye Diseases.

I also want them to let me, at my expense, diagnose their trouble, so that I can tell them what is the matter with their Eyes to tell them what my Dissolvent Treatment will do for their particular case.

Then, with the proof of what my safe Dissolvent Treatment will do, and my diagnosis of their condition as a guide, I want them to decide for themselves if they will take up my Dissolvent Treatment under my personal direction-and let me cure their eyes-restore their sight.

Eye Diseases Result From Imperfect Circulation.

Perfect blood circulation is of vital importance to the Eye's health.

Once the circulation becomes sluggish or impaired the eye begins to suffer.

The tissues and nerves are starved--the animal cells lack nourishment-and are weakened-deposits and impurities begin to collect. The tissues become diseased—the sight grows more dim and indistinct.

Finally when a vital tissue is destroyed-Blindness results.

My Dissolvent Treatment Restores Perfect Circulation.

These are the diseases that affect the eyethese are caused by imperfect circulation.

These are the diseases that cannot be cured by Eye Waters, Lotions or Drops-which contain powerful Chemicals and Drugs.

For these drugs act like Alcohol.

They stimulate the nerves and tissues for a time-they may even make you see better while their effect lasts.

But they create this artifcial stimulation at the expense of nerves and tissues.

They leave the eye in a worse condition

These diseases cannot be cured by the knife -because the knife destroys nerves and tis-

The knife is dangerous—nearly always produces Blindness, and sometimes causes

death. Neither ordinary medicines, nor the knife

affect the cause of these diseases. And so long as the cause is undisturbed

you cannot hope to cure the disease My Dissolvent Treatment cures these dis-

eases by removing the cause.

It stimulates and restores perfect circula-tion—it makes the nerves and tissues healthy it feeds the animal cells and strengthens them—it disolves out deposits and impurities.
It restores the Eye to health.

Eye Diseases-Partial and Complete Blindness, that have not been affected by local application and surgical operations, are cured

in a short time by my Dissolvent Treatment.

Its results are almost incredible! I have cured all of the following named

eye diseases and no doubt can cure you.

Cataract Floating Bodies
Paresis of the Optic Nerve Iritis
Congestion of the Optic Opacities of the Cornea
Nerve Eye Strain
Hemorrhage of the Conjunctivitis
Parting Plating Plating Plating Plating Plating Plating Plating Pterygium-Web Eye Granulated Lids Retina Ambylopia Amaurosia Weak Eyes Pannus-Scum Glaucoma Choroditis Stenosis

If your eyes feel weak—if they water easily
if they feel sore at times—if they ache if they burn, smart or sting—if you see black specks or long "hairs" floating in air—if an electric light at night appears to have a halo around it-if objects appear dim and indistinct—if you have pain in the forehead or back of your head—if you feel nauseated or feverish—if you have any of these symptons you should act at once.

For these are signs of some one of the

above eye diseases.

These indicate the necessity of the prompt application of my Dissolvent Treatment if

you would save your sight.

How I Cure You With My Dissolvent Treatment.

I give each case careful attention.



I study each case, and then advise my Dissolvent Treatment for that especial case.

Then, because my Dissolvent Treatment is absolutely safe—absolutely harmless, my patients apply it themselves in their own homes under my instructions until a cure is

I do not lose sight of a single case-It is given close attention from the time I receive the first letter until the complete cure is made.

My Book and Advice at My Expense.

If your eyes are affected let me send you free, my Book-"Eye Diseases Cured with-

out Surgery.

My Book is worth at least \$1.00. because of the information it contains about the Eye. But I desire you to have it-you who have Eye Diseases, that you may know the one sure way of curing your eyes-of restoring your sight—namely, my Dissolvent Treat-ment—that you may no longer allow your sight to be ruined by the knife and dangerous drugs

Let me advise you at my expense about your eyes—let me tell you what is wrong

with them. I will gladly give you my advice free of charge—any other eye specialist would charge you at least \$10 for advice.

I want you to have my advice whether you take my Dissolvent Treatment or not.

I couldn't give you my Book and my advice without charge if I didn't know what I can do.

If my Dissolvent Treatment wouldn't do all I claim for it—I would be financially ruined in a very short time.

Please Read These Instructions Carefully.

In order for me to give you my advice I will send you, when you write me for my Book and my advice, free of charge—a consultation blank, together with an already addressed envelope.

You will then fill this Consultation blank in, enclose it in the already addressed envelope, and return it to me.

I will then send you my advice as to their treatment of your eyes, free of charge. For I will then have the necessary information to thoroughly consider your condition.

Please remember you are under no obligation to me—you are at no expense at any time until you start treatment.

You do not start treatment until after you have received my Book and advice free.

And it is for you to say if you want to take my Dissolvent and ent—you are the judge.

Send me your sook at your sum of the form of my eye disease, return to you and receive you symptoms of my eye disease, return to you and receive you symptoms of my eye disease, return to you and receive your symptoms of my eye disease, return to you and receive you man and address and planks. Write me this postal now for your Sights sake. Remember every day you delay may make your Disease worse—may make it harder to cure. Address:

DR. OREN ONEAL. Suite 931, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh are cured by me in the game successful way.

I will send my Book on Deafness and my advice, free of charge, to anyone who writes.